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Palestinian Affairs

'Ranking' Palestinian Reportedly Meets Sununu

NC2906073289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Jun (MENA)—The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD reports today that White House Chief of Staff John Sununu held a secret meeting on Monday [26 June] with a ranking Palestinian figure dispatched by Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat with a message to President George Bush. The message conveys the Palestinian viewpoint regarding the elections in the occupied Palestinian land and the convening of the international peace conference.

Citing a source close to the White House, the paper says that the Palestinian envoy relayed to Sununu the PLO wish to obtain a written pledge from the United States and the Soviet Union to settle the Palestinian-Israeli struggle on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. In the event the Soviets do not agree to make such a pledge the PLO will be satisfied with a U.S. pledge.

The source, according to AL-ITTIHAD, added that the envoy affirmed to Sununu that the PLO cannot agree on holding elections in the occupied Palestinian land without obtaining such an undertaking. The envoy stressed the PLO's readiness to hold direct negotiations with Israel on the basis of land for peace.

Khalaf Discusses Recent Meetings With Pelletreau

LD2806174289 Kuwait KUNA in English 1605 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Tunis, June 28 (KUNA)—A senior Palestinian official disclosed here Wednesday that U.S. Ambassador Robert Pelletreau had met with him and other senior Palestinian officials recently.

Salah Khalaf or Abu-Iyad, the central committee members of the mainstream Palestinian commando movement Fatah, told KUNA that Pelletreau had met him twice, the latest of which was last Monday for a discussion of overall Palestinian developments and Israeli Premier Yitzhak Shamir's election plan for the occupied lands.

He pointed out that the American Administraiton had given its ambassador here the freedom to contact any member of the Palestinian leadership and not to limit contacts to the official dialogue.

He noted that Pelletreau met, in this respect, with PLO Central Committee member and head of the Information Department Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh, who usually heads the Palestinian side in the dialogue with the U.S. delegation, so far only led by Pelletreau.

Abu-Iyad considered as a positive development the progress of American dialogue with the PLO members from the official to bilateral meetings.

Abu-Iyad, the second man in the Palestinian leadership, said that discussions with Pelletreau tackled various questions, touched upon during the previous three official rounds of PLO-U.S. dialogue topped by the Shamir plan.

He added that the PLO insists that the plan should be part of a comprehensive settlement that includes withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories in accordance with the Security Council resolutions in this respect.

The Palestinian official noted that no development took place in the American stance and the American Administration does not even wish to elevate level of its contacts with the Palestinian side.

He affirmed presence of essential and basic differences between the two sides on means of settling the Mideast crisis and added "we are asking the American Administration to demand from Shamir a clearcut acceptance to executive Security Council Resolution 242 stipulating pulling back Israeli forces from all Arab lands occupied in 1967."

Asked whether Pelletreau will meet Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat, Abu-Iyad said that the issue is not tabled at present but expressed belief that if 'Arafat asked for such a meeting the U.S. ambassador would accept.

He denied, meanwhile, that 'Arafat had met an American official during his recent visit to Cairo.

Asked whether a date was set for the fourth round of U.S.-PLO dialogue, Abu-Iyad expected the American party to wait for results of the July 5 meeting of the Shamir led Likud Party to discuss the election plan before deciding on that issue.

The Fatah Central Committee will meet next month to determine time and place of the Fatah general congress, Abu-Iyad said, noting that the congress' meeting was delayed for more than five years as a result of the various event affecting the Palestinian question.

The congress' meeting was proposed by 'Arafat and unanimously approved by all central committee members, Abu-Iyad elaborated.

The PLO official said that Moscow had briefed the Palestinian leadership on latest American-Soviet exchanges over the Mideast, and did not rule out arrival here of a Soviet envoy for the same purpose.

Asked on the expected visit of a PLO delegation to Syria, he said that most probably it will take place in the 2d half of July under chairmanship of PLO chief diplomat Faruq Qaddumni.

He, meanwhile, lauded the EC summit's Mideast statement yesterday, hoping that each of the 13 [as received] member countries would have a more developed stance toward the Palestinian cause, especially the British Government.

'Arafat is scheduled to visit Morocco next week, Abu-Iyad announced, to discuss Palestinian cause-related issues and future Arab political moves to implement resolutions of the recent extraordinary Arab summit conference on that issue.

Declaring that Israel's repressive measures will escalate in an attempt to quell the Palestinian uprising, Abu-Iyad expressed conviction that the intifadah [uprising] will continue until self-determination, independence and statehood are achieved.

'Abbas Cited on Elections, Other Issues

JN2906095489 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Jun 89 pp 1, 15

[By Sa'd al-Silawi]

[Text] Amman—PLO Executive Committee Member Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu-Mazin, has denied news reports which talk about a PLO letter to the U.S. Administration that included approval of Shamir's plan.

In an exclusive interview with SAWT AL-SHA'B, 'Abbas said: On every occasion we have said what we think about Shamir's plan. We said our opinion at the Arab summit in Casablanca and we still adhere to every word said at the Casablanca summit.

'Abbas added: The PLO cannot accept Shamir's plan, but it accepts the idea of elections if freedom, democracy, and international protection are provided and if they are part of a scenario for a comprehensive and just solution. According to these conditions, the PLO differentiates between elections and Shamir's plan, which we do not understand at all.

The PLO Executive Committee member stated that during the Fatah movement's general congress, scheduled to be held in July, elections will be held for the membership of Fatah Central Committee and Revolutionary Council. He said that this will be an ordinary congress, preparations for which have been going on for the past 2 years, and that all arrangements for it are now completed.

'Abbas added that this congress will also discuss the political program and all organizational and internal issues. Additionally, the congress will elect a deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces—a post that was occupied by martyr Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu-Jihad. 'Abbas also denied that there is any dispute within the Fatah movement over the general congress or the subjects that will be discussed, including elections.

Mahmud 'Abbas declared that the PLO has received from the Arab states the financial aid that was approved in the Algiers summit to support the intifadah [uprising] and that certain Arab states paid the financial aid before the Casablanca summit, others after the summit, and some promised to pay within days.

Regarding the meeting held between him and Marwan al-Qasim, [Jordan's] deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and members of the Jordanian and Palestinian delegations, 'Abbas said: Our meetings with the brothers in Jordan concentrated on two main points. The first is related to the general political atmosphere and latest developments in the Palestine question, and the second on the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee and its work. On the political level, there is political coordination, understanding, and cooperation between the PLO and Jordan on different occasions and whenever the need arises. This confirms the Arab summit's resolution which calls for intensifying contacts, consultations, coordination, and cooperation among the five countries concerned about the international conference. We in the PLO are interested in exchanging opinions and information with the Jordanian brothers every now and then and whenever the circumstances allow.

Mahmud 'Abbas added that the other point that was discussed was the work of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee. He said that a meeting is held every 1 or 2 months during which the future work of the committee is studied, and the work it performed in the previous stage is assessed. He also asserted that both sides are concerned that the committee should continue its meetings and activity despite the meagerness, or even lack of resources.

Abu Mazin said the committee is a wonderful experience of joint cooperation and both sides are eager to preserve that experience.

Asked about the way the committee is performing its activity in light of scarcity of financial resources, the PLO Executive Committee member and head of the Palestinian side in the committee said he hoped these resources would grow in the future. He added that a great deal of the resources came as loans, and the committee will follow up the question of these loans.

He said: When we receive financial assistance from this source or that, we will transfer it to the committee. The committee does not have fixed resources, but it has a job to do, and we are sure the committee's work will flourish in the future. The two sides are eager for the continuation of the committee even if its resources remain small.

Assessing the Jordanian position at the Casablanca summit, 'Abbas said the Jordanian position toward the Palestinian question was wonderful and enabled the PLO to obtain what it wanted from the Arab summit. Jordan's position was constructive, cooperative, and

based on constant coordination between His Majesty King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, he said adding that there was also full coordination between the Jordanian and Palestinian delegations.

'Abbas said: We were delighted by His Majesty King Husayn's address to the summit. We considered it as the most important and lofty address as the king gave chief concern to the Palestine question.

As regards the dialogue between Israeli and Palestinian parliamentarians and its impact on the peace process in the region, 'Abbas said that any Palestinian-Israeli meetings at any level are useful as they bring viewpoints closer, enable each party to know the views of the other, and remove a great many of the Israeli's fears and illusions. When we made this decision some 12 years ago, he said, we knew what we wanted. We wanted to hold a dialogue with the Israelis through which we can reach a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East question. I think these meetings, held in Europe, the United States, and other countries, are very useful because when the Israelis return to their kinfolk, they tell them what they heard and saw, which leaves certain impressions with many of them. In addition to this, there are other factors such as the intifadah and Israel's internal and external isolation.

All these things join forces to convince the Israelis about the need to reach a solution with the PLO.

Regarding the improvement in relations with Syria, particularly after the Palestinian-Syrian meeting that was held on the sidelines of the Casablanca summit, 'Abbas said: The Casablanca meeting was another station in the Syrian-Palestinian meetings. That meeting was preceded by a meeting in Harare, and these meetings were the fruit of the efforts exerted by the brothers in Algeria and the Soviet Union to bring the viewpoints closer and normalize relations. However, I cannot say that we are in full agreement with Syria over all political issues and there are still some differences over certain issues. But, I believe that political differences do not necessarily mean estrangement. If the Syrians accept the Palestinian position adopted by the PLO, then we will be happy to move the relations forward to a more progressive degree like that with any other fraternal Arab country.

'Abbas asserted that the Algerian and Soviet efforts have not ceased after the Casablanca summit and that these efforts may lead to another meeting between Syria and the PLO.

Regarding the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue, Mahmud 'Abbas said: I believe dialogue with the United States is worthwhile. This does not necessarily mean that we expect early results, but it is good because it explains our views to the U.S. side without intermediaries.

'Abbas added: There is another issue: to raise the level of the negotiators. Here, I expect this to take place soon. But, what is more important are the issues that will be raised. We are satisfied with the issues raised. But, the question remains: Will this dialogue make the United States move away from Israel? We say that we do not expect this because the United States is fully committed to Israel and the organic relationship between the United States and Israel is inseparable. But, what we ask the United States to do is to refrain from helping Israel in aggression and occupation. We ask the United States to adopt the minimum level of justice and moderation.

Regarding the issuance of a Palestinian passport, Abu-Mazin said: The issuance of a Palestinian passport is a premature subject because the passport has many consequences and complications, and its disadvantages exceed its advantages. We are convinced it is not enough to give a Palestinian a passport without making other states respect it. If we do not have enough guarantees on this subject, then the passport is useless.

Regarding confederation with Jordan, 'Abbas said: This is a resolution, not a mere slogan. We say that when a state is established, there must be a relation of unity between us and Jordan because historical, geographic, family, and all other relations between Jordan and Palestine impose on us such a proposal and way of life and unity or union. We are ready; Jordan says it is ready. But what is left is that when liberation is achieved, people will say we are ready and, then, there will be no separation between Jordan and Palestine.

'Arafat Adviser Interviewed on Elections

PM2806100489 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 24-25 Jun 89 p 17

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan by Dominique Lagarde in Strasbourg on 23 June]

[Text] [LE QUOTIDIEN] What preconditions is the PLO putting forward for agreeing to elections in the occupied territories? And, more especially, what do you mean when you say that the elections must be part of a process whose ultimate goal must be established in advance?

[Al-Hasan] We have had enough of empty words. The word "elections" is an attractive word because it is linked to the idea of democracy, but to what kind of elections does it refer? To what degree and form of freedom does it refer? Will people be free to put forward candidates? Will freedom of speech be guaranteed? Will the candidates be able to stand as PLO candidates? What role will these elected representatives have? Will they deal with the administration of the territories? Will they form a team of negotiators? Is the aim to create a new leadership to divide the internal and external Palestinians? Our cause is one, our people are one, and our leadership is one. And if, as in 1956, the overwhelming majority of elected representatives are PLO members,

what will the Israelis do? Will they annul the elections? Will they expel the elected representatives, as they did in the past? A glass of cold water is nice when it is hot, but the glass of cold water may also be poisoned. We must first know what kind of drink it is.

[LE QUOTIDIEN] When you say that you first want agreement on the ultimate objective of the peace process, does this mean that you want the Israelis to first give a pledge on an independent Palestinian state?

[Al-Hasan] Elections can only be envisaged if they are part of a peace process based, as we said in Algiers, on UN Resolution 242, in other words "peace in exchange for the territories," and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

[LE QUOTIDIEN] In short, are you now asking the Israelis to make the same concession to you as you made at the last Palestine National Council [PNC] meeting in Algiers?

[Al-Hasan] Yes, we are asking them to give us what we gave them. The formula is the same: UN Resolution 242 and our right to self-determination.

[LE QUOTIDIEN] If elections are held, what role could these elected representatives play and how could it be reconciled with the PLO leadership's role?

[Al-Hasan] We would have to discuss that. However, I personally think that these elected representatives should be members of our parliament, in other words the PNC and that, after this election, the PNC should meet to form a government or an executive body, half of which could be formed of these internal elected representatives and half of external Palestinians.

[LE QUOTIDIEN] Would that be a committee responsible for peace negotiations?

[Al-Hasan] It would be a leadership which would have the job of carrying through the peace process on the Palestinian people's behalf.

[LE QUOTIDIEN] Do you also envisage, as the Israelis are proposing, that these elected Palestinians should administer the territories during a provisional period of autonomy? When you say you accept the principle of a transitional period what do you mean by that?

[Al-Hasan] It is too soon to discuss that. We cannot put all our cards on the table because we must leave room for negotiation. And a process must first be defined.

[LE QUOTIDIEN] It is being said that the PLO might accept a temporary formula for autonomy provided it is for a much shorter period than the Israelis are proposing....

[Al-Hasan] It is not a question of length. The important thing is that each stage should be linked to the following stage and that a timetable should be established. The elections must lead to autonomy, autonomy to negotiations, and negotiations to an independent state, in other words the implementation of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the principle of "peace in exchange for territories." If these principles and some guarantees on the democratic nature of the election are accepted, we will only have to discuss details and will rapidly be able to reach agreement.

[LE QUOTIDIEN] Do you not have the impression that your demand relating to the prior definition of the term peace process is in fact the main stumbling block?

[Al-Hasan] If you start climbing a pyramid, do you not have the right to look up to make sure that there is not a fire at the top or halfway up which is likely to burn you? The problem is that the Israelis are not sincere. Shamir himself has ruled out the possibility of his "plan" leading to negotiations with the PLO or to an independent state.

[LE QUOTIDIEN] Do you now have the feeling that a peace process finally has more chance of starting in the Middle East?

[Al-Hasan] The rate of the peace process depends on the rate of detente between the two superpowers. The two superpowers will not solve the Middle East problem until they have completed the detente process.

Fatah's Khalaf Says Movement Needs 'New Blood'

NC2706145789 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] The Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN has quoted Salah Khalaf, second in command of the Fatah movement after Yasir 'Arafat, as saying that the movement has become anemic and it needs new blood. He added that it is essential that a new generation of leaders assume responsibility.

Khalaf added that it will be imperative for Fatah to make new political and organizational decisions at its first congress to be held in 9 years. He believes that this congress will be held in early July.

DFLP's Talhami on EC Statement, U.S. Position

JN2806142689 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Interview with Dawud Talhami, Political Bureau member and head of the Information Department of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine—DFLP—by Salah Salamah in Paris on 28 June—recorded]

[Text] [Salamah] Mr Dawud Talhami, Political Bureau member, head of the Information Department in the DFLP, and Palestine National Council [PNC] member: On the occasion of your visit to France—I believe this is

your first—has this visit and the discussions within it taken on an official nature, or is it part of the contacts held by the DFLP with the political powers in the world?

[Talhami] On the one hand, it is in fact a visit falling within the framework of our expanded contacts as the Democratic Front and a PLO faction to concentrate on the importance of supporting our people in the occupied territories and the popular intifadah [uprising]. On the other hand, we are holding these contacts to support the peace initiatives undertaken by the PLO on the basis of the PNC resolutions last November. We are holding these contacts to support the peace onslaught, exploit the intifadah's achievements, and convert them to achievements on the ground, which means ending the Israeli occupation and establishing the national Palestinian State on Palestinian territory.

We have held contacts with a number of political, trade union, social, and educational powers in France. We felt much sympathy on their part with the intifadah, the Palestinian people, and the PNC resolutions. However, we are worried that international public opinion in France, Europe, or the Western world in general will grow accustomed to the situation in the occupied territories, considering it a routine matter that does not get all the coverage in the Western media that it used to receive at the beginning of the intifadah.

[Salamah] During this visit, did you meet with French Government officials?

[Talhami] Yes. We met with some officials in the French Socialist Party [FSP]. We met with Mr Pierre Guidoli, international relations official in the FSP. We also met with some officials in the French Foreign Ministry. We discussed with them some ideas and evaluations of possible developments in the Middle East situation as well as the possibility of holding the international peace conference.

[Salamah] In fact, your visit to France took place at the same time that an important statement was issued by the EC during the Madrid summit concerning the PLO's active participation in the international peace conference. How do you evaluate this stand?

[Talhami] I believe that it is a positive stand. We ought to appreciate it highly. The European summit's concentration on the PLO's participation in the international conference; the importance of holding the international conference; and the link between elections in the occupied territories and the comprehensive, just, and complete settlement of the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict resulted in positive decisions. We should affirm this and salute the efforts of some European countries to defend these ideas and stands, which serve the cause of a just and comprehensive solution in our region.

Of course, this does not cancel our ambitions and desires for these European countries to develop their stands in a greater manner, and especially to recognize the State of Palestine, which was declared during the most recent PNC session in Algiers last November. We hope that these European countries—starting with the countries that showed great sympathy with the PLO and our people's cause at an early stage—will recognize the State of Palestine, since this recognition will constitute additional pressure on Israel. It will constitute an important moral factor to push the United States to take progressive stands, more practical and positive than the stands taken so far, which we consider unsatisfactory.

Journal Cited on Plan Against Intifadah

JN2806102589 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1703 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] In its new issue, FILASTIN AL-THAWRAH, central organ of the PLO, published an editorial under the headline: "It Is 'Arafat's Age." The magazine says: Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is launching an overall attack to strike at the intifadah [uprising]. The enemy government has approved a military plan to strike at the glorious Palestinian popular intifadah to enable the coalition government to enter negotiations from a strong position and to resist the pressure of the intifadah stones. Stupid persons in the Labor Party have also approved the plan influenced by reports from Defense Minister Rabin, who is after the post of prime minister after proving to the Americans and a large sector in Israel that he is an advocate of the iron fist policy, that he is a master of politics, and that he called for elections before Shamir did.

By approving a tough and bloody military plan to quell the intifadah, Shamir is committing the same fatal mistake he made when he believed that 120,000 soldiers could destroy the PLO in Lebanon and could appoint a new president in Lebanon who would sign a treaty of capitulation with Israel under which Lebanon would submit to Israeli hegemony and become an Israeli satellite. Sharon lacked the ability to read the facts of history. Prompted by his political and historical dreams, he led a fully equipped army of 120,000 soldiers to destroy the Palestinian revolution and also to destroy Lebanon and turn this Arab country into an Israeli satellite. We do not want to relate that story to Shamir. Moreover, this was the reason for Shamir's assumption of power and for Sharon's foolishness in the first place. [sentence as heard] We also recall that Menahem Begin [passage indistinct] in a blitzkrieg military operation to enter Beirut and arrest that nightmare and bring him to Tel Aviv. Because Shamir too adheres to superseded illusions, he (?forged) the Lebanese war file and cooperated with Sharon, a staunch advocate in the Likud Party of a military operation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to liquidate the intifadah by force.

Thus, Shamir, Sharon, and Rabin, 1 month ago, drew up the new military plan to carry out the operation. As a result, 'Amram Mitzna', military commander of the

West Bank, resigned, refusing to stain his military honor with blood. [Words indistinct] Mitzna', who has repeatedly affirmed the impossibility of destroying the intifadah with military power, believes that the implementation of this plan will not be useful for Israel. However, Shamir's government will use all its weight to support the plan, whose futility will be proven by events. Some points in the plan call for giving settlers a free hand to open fire at Palestinians and terrorize them, just as the French citizens did in Algeria. The Palestinian people know the result better than Shamir. The Palestinians have decided to get rid of the occupation, and they are paying a high price for destroying it. Shamir and others have not confronted the intifadah with roses over the past 19 mionths. On the contrary, they are facing it with iron fist [words indistinct], bloody attacks, premeditated killing, demolishing houses, siege, and starvation. Our people in all positions of the intifadah know that the new military plan [words indistinct] to destroy the morale. The intifadah has prepared for confronting the plan, and there is no room for the intifadah to retreat within sight and earshot of the masses. Instead, advances should be made and ranks and wills should be unified. This is exactly what is happening on the ground.

Israel's bloody actions are escalating the intifadah. Martyrs fuel the battle of liberation and independence. There will be no retreat in the face of this military plan or any other plan to be drawn up by Shamir, Sharon, and Rabin. The retreat should occur on the Israeli side. The intifadah is holding the initiative. It will continue to be strong and to hold the initiative until the occupation authorities respond to the Palestinian national demands, including the withdrawal of the occupation forces and the unconditional recognition of the Palestinian national rights, foremost of which are the right to self-determination, repatriation, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian State with Jerusalem as its capital. It is the age of the Palestinian intifadah, the age of the Palestinian State, and the age of the (?man with the beard).

South Asian Regional Affairs

SAARC Ministerial Council Meeting Postponed

BK2806141989 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1400 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] The seventh meeting of the ministerial council of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation [SAARC] [scheduled for 1 July] has been postponed. A new date will be announced after consultations with all member countries. It may be recalled that Sri Lanka had informed Pakistan, the host of the seventh SAARC ministerial council meeting, of its inability to attend the meeting and other meetings prior to it. The message has been delivered to the other SAARC members as requested by Sri Lanka.

India, Nepal Discuss Trade in Islamabad

BK2906072989 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] The [Indian] foreign secretary, Mr S.K. Singh, and his Nepalese counterpart, Mr N.B. Shah, had an hour-long meeting in Islamabad yesterday [28 June] and discussed bilateral relations with specific reference to trade and transit issues. They took note of the latest correspondence between the foreign ministers of the two countries for holding talks on trade and transit issues.

The foreign secretaries of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and the Maldives also had meetings with Mr Singh.

Egypt

Soviet Deputy Minister, 'Abd-al-Majid Hold Talks

NC2806124089 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with Anatoliy Adamishin, USSR deputy foreign minister for African affairs. The USSR ambassador to Cairo was also present at the meeting.

Following the session, Adamishin said that the talks were useful and covered developments in the Middle East and the Gulf as well as bilateral relations.

Concerning the situation in the occupied territories, Adamishin said that his country is opposed to Israeli repressive measures in the Arab occupied territories and seeks to prevent the escalation of such measures. The Soviet Union, Adamishin added, is holding consultations with the concerned parties and the permanent members of the UN Security Council to activate the peace efforts and prepare for an international peace conference.

On African issues, Adamishin praised President Mubarak's efforts and role in resolving the problems of the continent. He noted that today's talks with 'Abd-al-Majid also addressed current African affairs and ways of resolving regional disputes in Africa, particularly the problems in the Horn of Africa.

Concludes Visit, Departs

NC2806204889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1804 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA)—Anatoliy Adamishin, Soviet deputy foreign minister, left Cairo this afternoon following a 4-day visit to Egypt.

The Soviet official said in a pre-departure statement that he had met with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, as well as a number of other Egyptian political figures, and had discussed with them the strengthening of bilateral relations. He said that his talks in Cairo had dealt with African issues and affirmed that there was an identity of views between the two countries on these issues. He also said that both sides agreed on the need to solve conflicts in Africa by peaceful means, particularly the conflict in Ethiopia following the peaceful initiative made by Addis Ababa for direct talks with Eritrea.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister added that they had also discussed the conflict in Namibia and ways to solve the other regional conflicts, as the present international conditions are suitable for this. He noted the possibility of coordination and cooperation between Egypt and the Soviet Union in this regard.

Industry Minister on Cooperation With USSR

NC2806195289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1808 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Moscow, 28 Jun (MENA)—Egyptian Industry Minister Muhammad 'Abd-al-Wahhab, who is currently visiting Moscow, has stated that he has reached agreement with Soviet officials on a specific timetable to conclude the studies and projects which are being implemented in Egypt with Soviet cooperation.

In a statement to MENA, the Egyptian minister said that the Soviet Union promised to study the Egyptian industry's needs of Soviet raw materials. [passage omitted]

Full Diplomatic Relations With Lebanon Resumed

NC2906083789 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0831 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA)—The Arab Republic of Egypt and Lebanon have decided to resume full diplomatic relations as of today.

A communique issued in both Cairo and Beirut today affirmed that the two countries are certain this measure will enhance the brotherly relations between them in various spheres and serve the interests and well-being of their peoples and the entire Arab nation.

Lebanese Envoy Comments

NC2906100289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0912 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA)—Ambassador 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Sulh, head of the Lebanese interests section in Cairo, has affirmed that the resumption of Egyptian-Lebanese diplomatic relations returns the situation to normal.

He pointed out that we can use Egypt's prudent policy and good ties with all Arab and international parties to end the tragic situation in Lebanon.

In a statement to a MENA correspondent, he said: We are expecting Egypt to play a great role in the Arab region, particularly in Lebanon, for the well-being of the Arab nation.

He remarked that the resumption of relations is not merely a measure rectifying the situation but also has a greater dimension of using Egypt's influence on behalf of the causes of the Arab nation.

'Abd-al-Majid Welcomes EC Madrid Statement

NC2806145689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, told journalists today that Egypt welcomes the statement issued by the EC countries yesterday in Madrid.

The European countries' call for the PLO to take part in the negotiations seeking to achieve a just solution of the Palestinian issue, 'Abd-al-Majid said, is a statement of support for the rights of the Palestinian people and is in line with international consensus that all the parties concerned with the Middle East problem should take part in the peace talks.

Dr 'Abd-al-Majid added that Egypt attaches great importance to the role which the EC can play in furthering the peace process to ensure the implementation of its resolutions and to help prepare for holding the international peace conference, which is the proper framework for achieving a just solution to the Palestinian issue.

Dr 'Abd-al-Majid also expressed the hope that Israel would respond to the general feeling in today's world that a just peace should be promptly sought. He concluded by saying that Israel should end the deterioration of the situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Israel, he said, should end the suffering of the Palestinian people and honor the international conventions, particularly the fourth Geneva convention concerning the treatment of civilians living under occupation.

Editorial Lauds Resolution

NC2906074189 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0609 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA)—AL-AKHBAR newspaper has praised the results of the EC summit conference, which opened in Madrid yesterday [as received], and the EC leaders' agreement on the need for PLO participation in a UN-sponsored international peace conference and call on Israel to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

In its editorial in today's edition, the paper notes that all regional groups and organizations, in particular the Nonaligned Movement with more than 100 members, the OAU with 50 members, and the Islamic Conference Organization with 45 members, had issued resolutions similar to that of the EC.

Such resolutions, the paper adds, had been approved by leaders in both the East and the West, and for the first time in history all countries, despite their diverse faiths, systems, and inclinations, agree on one opinion.

The paper challenges Israel and its prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, to name one single country which supports his rejection of all peace efforts and refusal to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination. It points out that his lone ally, the United States, has repeatedly stated it recognizes the Palestinian people's right to their occupied land, as well as the need to seek a negotiated settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In conclusion, the paper says, with his bizarre position, Shamir stands alone before the entire world. It notes that his sick fantasies allow him to believe he can challenge the rules and principles of the international community as well as the UN Charter, which rejects the forcible occupation of land or a people being forced to live under foreign occupation against their will. No matter how much effort he exerts or the weapons he uses, the paper continues, he will never find any state that will recognize anything that resulted only from tyrannical force.

AL-MUSAWWAR Chief Editor on Sudan Ties

NC2806182889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1423 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA)—Makram Muhammad Ahmad, head of the Egyptian Journalists Association and chief editor of the Egyptian magazine AL-MUSAWWAR, has disclosed the content of the frank dialogue on Egyptian-Sudanese relations which took place between President Husni Mubarak and the delegation of the Sudanese Journalists Association that recently visited Cairo.

In an editorial appearing in Friday's [30 June] edition of AL-MUSAWWAR, Ahmad said that during that meeting President Mubarak voiced his extreme astonishment that some people in Khartoum imagined that Egypt could use former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri against the extant lawful government in Sudan.

Ahmad said that President Mubarak told the Sudanese journalists that Egypt cannot possibly do such a thing for three reasons:

First, it is in the interests of both Egypt and Sudan that Egypt deals objectively with the current legitimate government in Sudan, the government chosen by the Sudanese.

Second, Egypt strictly adheres to a policy of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries, and this applies to Arab and non-Arab nations alike.

Third, Egypt knows that Numayri's return to power in Sudan is "out of the question," for Numayri's rule ended in a popular uprising backed by the entire Sudanese population.

The AL-MUSAWWAR chief editor said that over the past 4 weeks President Mubarak sent two of his close aides to former President Numayri to ask him to abandon any practices that may cause friction in Egyptian-Sudanese relations. He pointed out that this was not the first time such a demand had been made.

President Mubarak summoned Dr Mustafa al-Fiqi, director of the President's Office for Information, to his meeting with the Sudanese journalists and asked him to repeat to the journalists the text of the message which was relayed to Ja'far Numayri in this regard, AL-MUSAWWAR's editor wrote.

In his editorial, Markan Muhammad Ahmad mentioned a message which he had received lately from Al-Amin 'Abd-al-Latif, Sudan's ambassador to Cairo, demanding certain clarifications about Numayri's situation in Cairo, its relevance to the news in Khartoum about a foiled coup attempt, and Egypt's position on the joint defense treaty with Sudan.

Ahmad dismissed as a "silly accusation" the claims by some of Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's aides that Egypt was party to the coup attempt in Khartoum. There has not even been a coup attempt, he asserted. It is just a story, an anecdote that was made up.

Ahmad said that Egypt can never take part in a plot aimed at undermining the legitimate government in Sudan by means of a coup d'etat. All indications suggest that the coup was an imagined one, not a real one, he added.

AL-MUSAWWAR's chief editor referred to the questions the Sudanese ambassador in Cairo had raised on Egypt's position toward Sudan's abrogation of the joint defense pact. He stressed that Cairo was not angry over the Sudanese Government's request to abrogate this pact, but because the Sudanese Government wanted Egypt to take the first step in this direction.

Ahmad went on to say in his article that Egypt was not angry over the abrogation of the agreement because it has been demanded by the John Garang movement in southern Sudan. Rather, it was angry because of the "inaccurate interpretation" of the meaning of this agreement, obliging Egypt to enter into the war in the south—claiming it is an external aggression—while everyone knows that, in reality, this war is an "inter-Sudanese war" between the north and the south, he said.

In this respect, the AL-MUSAWWAR chief editor revealed that several Sudanese delegations had come to Egypt requesting the Egyptian Air Force's help in the war in the south. Egypt, which wants peace and stability to prevail in Sudan, exerted tremendous efforts to convince the southern Sudanese groups of the need for a dialogue with the north for the sake of a "unified Sudan," he added. It was Egypt that had arranged the initial meetings among representatives from the north and those of the Garang movement in the south until the two sides signed an agreement on a peaceful solution to the problem, he noted.

Answering the question raised by the Sudanese ambassador in Cairo over Egypt's position on the joint defense agreement with Sudan, the AL-MUSAWWAR chief editor said this agreement had undoubtedly been in Sudan's favor. He pointed out that this agreement regulates the supply and training activity between the two countries. In this respect, he disclosed that, judging by the lowest estimates, the amount of Egyptian hardware that the Sudanese Army had received under this agreement cost 100 million pounds. He noted that Egypt gave it willingly and would have even given more assistance to Sudan had its economic circumstances permitted.

Egypt is doing this, Makram Ahmad said, out of its understanding of the enormous common interests it has with Sudan and the interaction between its own security and that of Sudan.

AL-MUSAWWAR's chief editor concluded by stating that Egypt respects constitutional governments and that this respect governs its international relations. Egypt wants Sudan to enjoy security and stability and to maintain its durable ties with Egypt, ties that should be kept away from the one-upmanship of sects and parties. The higher interests of nations must take precedence over any personal grudges or whims, Makram Ahmad stated.

The AL-MUSAWWAR chief editor took note of the meeting which took place this week between Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi and the Egyptian ambassador in Khartoum. During that meeting Al-Mahdi expressed the desire to strengthen ties between the two countries and to meet with President Mubarak to discuss ways of consolidating the foundation on which these ties are based. Makram Ahmad expressed the hope that such good intentions will turn into deeds that would benefit both countries.

Al-Nasir's Son Denies Seeking Asylum in Sudan

JN2806123489 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic
26 Jun 89 pp 1, 6

[Text] In a telephone conversation, Dr Khalid 'Abd-al-Nasir, the son of late President Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir, has denied reports about his decision to reside in Khartoum. He affirmed that he had not asked any Arab or foreign country for political asylum. He pointed out that he thanked the countries that had offered him political asylum following developments in the Egypt Revolution case. He affirmed to the leaders of these countries his desire to return to Egypt and his rejection of political asylum in any Arab or foreign country.

During his conversation, Khalid 'Abd-al-Nasir expressed his hope that the Egyptian-Sudanese realtions will improve and that the recent crisis in these relations will end. He also referred to reports that following his visit to Algiers, he sought political asylum in Algeria, in Libya, and other countries. All of these rumors were unfounded. News agencies yesterday carried reports published by the Sudanese newspaper AL-SIYASAH that Khalid 'Abd-al-Nasir would certainly leave for Khartoum within the next few days to obtain the right of political asylum from al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's government.

Travel Permit Requirement to Libya Canceled

NC2806191789 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1527 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Matruh, 28 Jun (MENA)—Matruh Governor Major General Kamal Mansur announced that the Department of Travel Documents, Immigration, and Nationality has instructed passport control officers in Matruh and Al-Sallum to allow Egyptians to travel to Libya and to the Arab Maghreb states without a visa.

He said that the requirement for permits for the brother Libyans to enter and leave Egypt via the Al-Sullum crossing has been cancelled. They will be given the same treatment as other Arab brothers.

An official source in the Department of Travel Documents, Immigration, and Nationality has stated that in view of the improved relations between Egypt and Libya, the need for a permit to travel to Libya has been cancelled. Egyptians will be permitted to travel through all the legal land, sea, and air exit points in accordance with the general principles regarding travel abroad. [passage omitted]

IMF Official Arrives, Issues Statement

NC2906075089 Cairo MENA in English
0705 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, June 29 (MENA)—Dr 'Abd-al-Shakur Sha'alan, director of the International Monetary Fund's Middle East operations, said that he will refer the Arab economic policies submitted by Egypt to the IMF mission currently holding talks here with the economic group, to the fund's director general for approval and ratification.

In a statement upon arrival here at dawn today from Abu Dhabi, Dr Sha'alan said that pending this approval, Egypt will obtain before the end of this year some two billion dollars it needed, distributed by the Fund, the World Bank and a number of European countries like the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan and some friendly Arab states.

Dr Sha'alan expressed optimism over the outcome of talks held by the IMF mission in the Egyptian capital and said there is progress regarding all issues under discusion.

He said negotiations between the IMF mission and the economic group led by Premier Dr 'Atif Sidqi will be resumed at noon today, adding that the talks will be completed within the next couple of days.

The IMF official paid tribute to the Egyptian economic policies aimed at rectifying the economic course especially the state's general budget and measures for reducing the deficit in the balance of payments and liberating the public sector.

Dr Sha'alan had taken part while in Abu Dhabi, UAE in the meeting of the consultative committee on drawing policies and programmes of the Economic Policies Institute for the next two years.

The committee, an offshoot of the Arab Monetary Fund, held its meeting at the Fund's headquarters in Abu Dhabi.

Meanwhile, the institute was established this year with the objective of studying economic policies of Arab countries and issues of the hour like investment obstacles in Arab states.

People's Assembly Approves Draft Budget

NC2906055489 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] In a session presided over by Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, the People's Assembly last night approved the draft state general budget for fiscal year 1989-90. The Assembly also approved the estimates in the budget, whose expenditures are expected to total 30,296,480,000 pounds.

During the same session, the People's Assembly approved a number of new laws, including new increases in the salaries of government and public sector employees and civilian and military pensions. The increases are set at the rate of 15 percent of the salary due on 30 June 1989.

Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi praised the assembly's debate on the state general budget and asserted that the new budget provides for channeling general expenditure, unprecedented in any previous budget. He disclosed that the state subsidizes medical services by more than 30 million pounds.

The People's Assembly is scheduled to continue its session next Saturday.

Drinking Water Rates in New Cities Raised

JN2806142689 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic
26 Jun 89 p 1

[By Muhammad al-Sayis]

[Text] Cairo Drinking Water Public Authority has decided to increase the rates of drinking water in the new cities surrounding Cairo by 100 percent. These cities are 15 May, 6 October, al-Salam, and 10 Ramadan.

The new rates are effective 1 June.

15-Percent Raise for Government, Military Workers

NC2806205489 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] The People's Assembly resumed its meeting this evening under Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub. The Assembly approved a number of new laws providing for an increase of 15 percent in the salaries of government and public

sector employees and in military and civilian pensions as they stand on 30 June 1989. The increment will be paid beginning with the July salaries, and it will not be subject to taxation. This increment will not be computed in the payment of allowances and overtime, and it will be paid according to the same rules as last year.

It should be noted that this is the third increase in workers' salaries in the past 3 years. The first was 20 percent, the second 15 percent, and now 15 percent again.

Al-Janzuri Discusses Military Budget Figures

NC2806193889 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] The People's Assembly is to continue its debate of the state's draft budget for the new fiscal year at its meeting tonight under Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub.

At this morning's session, Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, responded to deputies' remarks by saying that the budget figure for the Armed Forces is correct and is less than 10 percent of the public budget.

Dr al-Janzuri said that Egypt is not selling weapons, but supplying them in support of the brotherly Arab and African countries and in order for those countries to defend their independence. Egypt, he said, has not received any payments in return for its sale of weapons. [sentence as heard]

Al-Janzuri said that the total value of military assistance obtained by Egypt amounts to $1.3 billion. This assistance is received in the form of weapons and equipment and not in cash. Therefore, this figure has not been included in the budget.

During their discussion, the deputies called for assurances to the small investors who have deposited their money with the investment companies and for closing the loopholes in the present laws to prevent any possible fraud by the managers of those companies. The deputies also called for linking wages with production, for modernizing the Armed Forces to enable them to defend the nation, and for practical solutions to the problem of overpopulation in the capital cities of the governorates.

Libya

AL-HAWADITH Interviews Al-Qadhdhafi

PM2906095689 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 30 Jun 89 pp 22-24

[Interview with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by Milhim Karam in Tripoli; date not given]

[Text] [AL-HAWADITH] Your Excellency the Leader, you have been leader of the Jamahiriyah for 20 years. How do you assess that period and what have you prepared for the future of your people and nation?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Actually, the Libyan revolution was not a local, national, or even pan-Arab event. It was an attempt to change the world, from one era to another. We, in other words, were trying to draw up the features of the era of the masses. I believe there is spontaneous transformation in that direction. Mankind has reached a stage in its development which we could call the era of the masses. All peoples now want power. All peoples want revolution. That is why we cannot judge what happened in Libya by the number of years involved because, in my view, it was not only a national or pan-Arab revolution. It was a historic and international world event. We hope it will be something like the French Revolution or the Bolshevik Revolution, or even bigger because our aspiration is to really change the world. I do believe that the world will change in line with the "Green Book" ideas. We are not the ones who have made the world the way it is. The dialectics of the conflict will produce the result which is that the world will become a jamahiri [world of the masses]. The evidence can be found in many examples in front of me right now. I am convinced that the ideas we are offering now are the ideas that will make tomorrow's world. In other words, the whole world will apply these ideas sooner or later. That will be the world's fate: a jamahiri system. I am certain that that system will ultimately prevail. Yes, the system of partnership, not capitalism, will triumph and it will replace Marxism. The Soviet Union itself is now introducing a system of cooperatives which is exactly what Chapter 2 of the Green Book calls the "partnership system"—a system of partners, not hired hands. In other words, the era of human beings hired by other human beings is over. That idea is now being resisted. Everyone now refuses to let his fate be determined by another human being, a deputy, a ruler, a party, or a class. Today all people want to determine their own fate and they all want a share of their country's wealth. This day and age no longer allows a poor man to remain poor and a rich man to remain rich.

This social revolution will prevail in the world. We preach it in the form of the Third World theory and through the Green Book. So, we will judge the 1 September Revolution by the degree of world change in line with its ideas, seeing how effective it has been in all this and how the world begins to move toward the partnership system. Only then will we be able to judge it favorably or unfavorably and say whether or not it has been a success. That is what we are preparing for the coming days, and our aim is to enlighten the masses.

[AL-HAWADITH] Concerning your unity moves: What effect have they had on your convictions, and what about the complete unity plan submitted to all the Arab states?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I believe that the unity work has created this atmosphere and that all the Arabs are now convinced of it and are turning to unity blocs: The Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC], and the Arab Maghreb Union [UMA]. The truth is that behind all this are 20 years of struggle

which has turned the slogans we raised into an existing reality. Twenty years ago, others denied us these slogans. Those who 20 years ago denied these slogans are now raising them. They are saying that unity is now a necessity. They have adopted that. We had told them that unity was a necessity, not a mere emotional slogan. It is a necessity dictated by the order of life in this era. There is no future for dwarf entities. The world will consist of big blocs. This kind of talk fell on deaf ears in the past. Now, however, Europe, to its surprise, has become a big bloc, indeed beginning with the EEC and developing into a European political entity by 1992. The world has begun seeing giant blocs: the Warsaw Pact, NATO, and the EEC, and there are India and China. New forces are beginning to emerge in South America and the Arabs are beginning to say: We really do not constitute a big bloc and we are not strong enough, which means that unity is now a must.

We have long maintained that unity was a necessity, but most of them [the Arabs] were not convinced. Some saw it as an emotional pan-Arab demand, but now they are certain that the Arabs have no future unless they become a bloc. So, that is the fruit of our efforts and that is the conviction, and the struggle continues.

[AL-HAWADITH] The unity experiments you have advocated have not reached completion despite your own motivation. Have they left you disappointed and disheartened?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I realize that the conditions in which we operate are very backward. We are facing a regionalism which has grown deep roots with time and we are facing backwardness in a weak region, a region weakened by its vastness against a world that has invaded us. If there are any disappointments, they are limited and in the end we will absorb them. We realize that this is the nature of the phase we are going through. What is important is that we continue and redouble our efforts without despair.

[AL-HAWADITH] Did the recent summit in Casablanca fulfill all its objectives? Could one say that tranquillity now prevails in the Arab world?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It achieved its objectives, but do not ask about its real objectives. What is important is that it achieved its objectives.

[AL-HAWADITH] What about the forthcoming Riyadh routine summit?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] A routine summit will be held.

[AL-HAWADITH] What about your relations with Egypt after the summit?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] They are back to normal.

[AL-HAWADITH] And will grow?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, God willing.

[AL-HAWADITH] You have always had a special position on Lebanon. Is it still the same?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Of course. Our position on Lebanon is different from the position of all the other Arabs. Some Arab states have common borders with Lebanon and so they have their own private considerations, sensitivities, and national calculations. Some Arab states settle their scores with other Arab states in Lebanon. Other states are driven by foreign circles. Only we have none of these ills and, therefore, ours is the correct stance on Lebanon, and that is why our position and our views are different from the rest. What I proposed to the conference—and it was accepted—was that we should promote an atmosphere that would enable the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies to meet to elect a president of the republic and that we should work for a cease-fire. The idea was adopted, but I had nothing to do with the details that were added.

[AL-HAWADITH] Will the tripartite committee consisting of King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz, President Chadli Bendjedid, and King Hassan II be able to resolve the Lebanese crisis within the set period of 6 months?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I do not think it will be able to accomplish everything we and it hope for, but it will calm the crisis. However, the Lebanese problem as a whole is incurable.

[AL-HAWADITH] You do not believe that is possible so quickly?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Only a jamahiri system would end it, a system that was without a president of the republic, prime minister, ministers, ambassadors, or anything else. Under such a system each area would rule itself and would meet in a general people's congress and general people's committees once a year. This is the only radical solution.

[AL-HAWADITH] Do you not believe that unity, any unity, could be achieved in stages: Economic unity first and then cultural until we reach the political phase, as in Europe?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We are trying to develop it, God willing.

[AL-HAWADITH] In other words, you approve of the policy of phases?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, provided the end and the aim are political unity. If it did not go in that direction then it would be a plot. These incomplete unities become plots against the unity of the Arab nation and its territorial integrity. Unless they end in Arab political unity, these councils become an attempt to revive the old imperialist plans such as the Red Crescent, the Nile Valley, and other such plans.

[AL-HAWADITH] They must lead to political unity in the end, but the process could be a phased one and in various forms?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, that is what I meant to say.

[AL-HAWADITH] Do you believe that your relations with President Bush will be the same kind of bad and tense relations that President Reagan had with the Jamahiriyah and you personally?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Relations will not be as in the past. Bush is different from Reagan. Reagan is a sick man.

[AL-HAWADITH] Is President Bush a different kind of president?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I do not believe that he will follow a sick example. Bush will have much more political sense.

[AL-HAWADITH] Did you agree to what was decided in Casablanca regarding the Palestinian question, including recognition of the two known resolutions? Did you approve of that and did your position change at the summit in the interest of Arab consensus?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Well, there was some consideration for Arab consensus, but fateful issues cannot be compromised 100 percent. I believe that the positions of Algeria, Tunisia, Syria, and Libya are different from these resolutions.

[AL-HAWADITH] Did you express reservations?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] There were reservations and completely different interpretations.

[AL-HAWADITH] In other words, your position is still the same?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes.

[AL-HAWADITH] Last year you told Kuwaiti journalists that the "Green Book" could be applied in Asia and Latin America, for instance, and that its application would not be a condition for establishing any relations or unity. Do you still maintain that view?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, of course. This is an international theory. Any state can become a jamahiriyah, and I am confident that the entire world will become jamahiri.

[AL-HAWADITH] Is that your conviction?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Of course, the march will not stop half way down the road. And the pluralism we see today is a pointer to people's congresses.

[AL-HAWADITH] What is your opinion about unifying Arab currencies and Arab aviation, for instance?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Aviation can be unified easily. As for currencies, there is a major difficulty. But work can start right away to achieve this by finding a simple alternative currency—that is, a currency for circulation until we eventually establish a unified currency. This is difficult and cannot be achieved quickly, but we must achieve it.

[AL-HAWADITH] Will the five-way Maghreb union work to achieve its objectives toward the establishment of the Greater Maghreb?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] By God, its objectives are to achieve Arab unity from the Gulf to the ocean, not just the Greater Maghreb.

[AL-HAWADITH] The first step in its march is the Greater Maghreb...

[Al-Qadhdhafi] That step has already been accomplished, but we must proceed in the direction of Arab unity.

[AL-HAWADITH] What about the ACC?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I believe that Libya and Egypt can unite the two ends of the Arab nation, so that the ACC and the UMA will not be a secessionist process that breaks the Arab nation's back, because Libya and Egypt are the Arab homeland's backbone.

[AL-HAWADITH] Do you believe that the establishment of these blocs—namely, the UMA, the GCC, and the ACC—is bound to weaken the Arab League and gradually nullify its role and its raison d'etre?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Of course at present they pose a threat to the League's entity. The League's secretary general himself is concerned about the establishment of these councils, on the grounds that they are minor leagues at the expense of the mother League. This is why we submitted an Arab reconstruction plan, and now the Arabs have decided to amend the League's old charter. Probably the Arab union idea presented by Libya, together with the decision to amend the League's charter, can combine all these unions into a single Arab union and then turn the League into a general secretariat for that union. And the summit conference would then be transformed into a presidential council for that union. This was decided in Casablanca, and we are working on it. The secretary general was instructed to pursue the matter.

[AL-HAWADITH] What is the truth about the al-Rabitah plant, and who is behind France's claim that its purpose could be the manufacture of chemical weapons?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I believe that it was the Chadians who incited France. This, because they fear that it could be a manufacturing plant for gases that could be used against them and cause their total annihilation. At the end of his term Reagan was searching for a pretext to strike back at Libya, but the international position was against him.

And so was the Arab position. Furthermore, the sit-ins conducted by the popular unions in al-Rabitah and the confirmation that it is a pharmaceutical plant thwarted Reagan.

[AL-HAWADITH] Is it a pharmaceutical plant and nothing else?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes. It has been established that it is a pharmaceutical plant.

[AL-HAWADITH] The General People's Congress is scheduled for next March. What are its broad outlines, and will any political and leadership changes be revealed at it?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is premature, as it would be for me to answer.

[AL-HAWADITH] What are your plans for young people, on whom your attention is always focused?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The new youth are the angry generation who will change the balances not in the nation's interest. They [not further identified] used to ridicule the phrase "the angry generation," and say: Where is the angry generation? Here it is: It has emerged in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Those leading the revolution and the intifadah [uprising] are the generation we are talking about. I believe that the stones will stone all the enemies of the nation and the secessionists, lackeys, and agents—not only in the West Bank, but throughout the Arab homeland. The angry generation will start with the stones revolution and will destroy the grand facades exclusive to the wealthy. We are now offering young people not luxuries but, rather, exhortations. In my view, we must not surround young people with an atmosphere of luxury at this stage. On the contrary, we must push them toward austerity until the change occurs. And after the change occurs, the prosperous society—in which the elderly, young people, and children can find joy and happiness—can then be built.

[AL-HAWADITH] Have the people's committees achieved what was hoped for, in terms of the desired transformation from the existing situation to a better one?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] As we said, that experiment is the cornerstone of a new world. It is difficult to assess the people's power during a single generation. This is the start of the experiment worldwide: How can a jamahiri system be established?

[AL-HAWADITH] How does the Jamahiriyah intend to change its economic strategy, and what has the economic policy pursued achieved so far?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I believe that Libya is the only country not to have been affected by the international economic crisis. This is attributable to the internal socialist system applied in Libya: The partners system. We have distributed society's wealth equally among its individuals. But we want the entire world to turn to the partners system and the partnership system in order to avert any future economic crisis.

[AL-HAWADITH] Do you expect an Israeli attack on Libya, as predicted by the media, in view of the statements in a magazine containing U.S. reports of Zionist affiliation?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] All the Arab states must expect Israeli aggression at any time. What will the Israelis do with the 4,000 km-range missiles; the nuclear warheads carried by those missiles; the nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical bombs; the frigates which they are currently building; and their satellite?

Do they use the satellite to spy on the Gaza Strip, which is already under their control? All this is directed at the Arab homeland. We are living under constant aggression.

[AL-HAWADITH] How can the Palestinian State be established, and is the international conference the precondition for its establishment in territorial and constitutional terms?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I very much fear the international conference, which could be a disaster for us Arabs. Such a conference provides justification for bilateral recognition between the enemy and its neighboring states, which would be to the detriment of the Palestinian cause. It gives the world evidence that the problem has been resolved, even if it has not. They will say: You asked for an international conference, so we convened an international conference for you where you met together. So give us a rest from this conflict, which is giving us a headache. Nothing will result from the promised meeting.

[AL-HAWADITH] How can the aftermath of the Gulf war be eliminated?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The situation in the Gulf is not clear, and I am still very much afraid that the war could resume.

[AL-HAWADITH] Are your fears justified?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes. I have fears. The information and data available to me indicate that intentions and attitudes are not reassuring.

[AL-HAWADITH] Will Iran pursue a new policy after Khomeyni's death?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is premature. I am waiting and cannot give a definite opinion now.

[AL-HAWADITH] Can we expect new bilateral Arab reconciliations that would eliminate the painful legacy of disputes among the brothers?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The reconciliations have started, and I do not believe that there are now any bilateral problems between the Arab countries. There is now an awareness of the need to establish unity—that is, a single Arab state—wisely and calmly and without any haste or emotional reactions, especially with regard to economic unity. There is also an urgent awareness of the need for joint Arab defense. This, because what is happening in Sudan and Somalia, what happened in the Gulf and in the Gulf of Sidra in Libya, and what is being done by the Israelis in Lebanon. All this has made the Arabs feel the need to establish joint Arab defense, which is a positive feeling, as we stressed in the past: There must be a unified Arab defense and there must be a unified Arab economy. Some did not heed us, however. But experience has taught them that what we said before is the truth and a necessity now, especially since there is a great need now for joint defense, economic unity, and political unity.

[AL-HAWADITH] Do you believe that these necessities are determined by the course of time?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, and the present era itself imposes them on the Arab people.

Sudan

Prime Minister on Numayri, Press Freedom

EA2806114989 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi says he believes that the deposed former president, Ja'far Numayri, has left Egypt. He added in a press statement that Numayri's departure from Egypt is a step in the right direction which will help normalize the distinguished and special relations between Sudan and Egypt. He went on to say that the Sudanese authorities had been demanding Numayri's extradition to stand trial in Sudan but were now satisfied with his departure from Egyptian territory since his presence there was hindering the distinguished relations between the two fraternal countries.

On the possibility of Numayri going to Chad, the premier said that the crimes committed by Numayri would follow him wherever he went.

On press freedom and the arguments about it, Mr al-Sadiq asked whether it meant freedom to bring back the May [Numayri] regime, agitate for a military coup, and inflame religious disputes. His excellency added that the government would have discussions with the journalists' union in order to work out principles that will maintain press freedom without playing into the hands of those who want to destroy freedom. He added that freedom to abolish freedom could not be allowed. The premier expressed hope that all the forces which are keen to restore democracy in the country would be united on this question.

The prime minister pointed out that Sid Ahmad Khalifah, chief editor of AL-WATAN, advocated the return of Ja'far Numayri. He said that Al-Khalifah was convinced that Numayri would return to power. The fact that this coincided with the conspiracy to abort democracy gave grounds to suspect that he was involved in the conspiracy.

Numayri Interviewed on Coup, Other Issues

JN2806104489 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 26 Jun 89 p 3

[Interview with Former President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri by Mustafa Bakri in Cairo on 21 June "while he was preparing his bags to leave Cairo for London", published in cooperation with Paris-based KULL AL-'ARAB magazine]

[Text] [Bakri] What do you have to say on the current state of affairs in Sudan? I mean the discovery of the recent coup.

[Numayri] These are regrettable incidents. These incidents are fabricated. In my opinion, this is a farce which should only be viewed as such. Even its production is very weak. Those who carried it out are not well versed in politics. The officers who were arrested had been part of the opposition movement which took place within the Army last February. Some of these officers were also among those who had submitted a memorandum to Al-Mahdi asking for comprehensive reforms in the country. They arrested many of my relatives, including an 80-year old man, and a 13-year old boy.

[Bakri] Does this means that there was no coup plot?

[Numayri] There could have been because I expect anything to happen in Sudan. There is a starving, deceived, and oppressed people there. That is why everything is possible.

[Bakri] But your followers, I mean the Numayrites, planned this coup to restore you to power?

[Numayri] All the Sudanese people are Numayrites. The people shouted slogans in Khartoum yesterday supporting my return. They called on the military to take power once again.

[Bakri] In you opinion, of what does Numayrism consist?

[Numayri] There is no Numayri ideology. There is the Sudanese people's will. It is a popular will. I am only a man who loves his country and has self-respect.

[Bakri] But you have been denounced for your stands on various issues.

[Numayri] I said that I am a man who has self-respect.

[Bakri] This is an ambiguous expression?

[Numayri] I am loyal to my country.

[Bakri] But what about the accusations?

[Numayri] Had I wanted to embezzle millions, I could have done so. However, I am not a thief.

[Bakri] Why then the uprising against you?

[Numayri] This was all deception, lies, and conspiracies by the parties and the opposition. They admitted later on that some of them used to work with me to topple the 15 May regime. Some of them were very pious and others were politicians. Even Ahmad al-Mirghani, the current State Council chairman, used to work with us and never uttered a word. He said that he was working to topple the regime. He cannot even topple his own house.

[Bakri] But the demonstrations against you were comprehensive?

[Numayri] The masses were deceived. Proof of this is that after a short while they began to call for my return. They regretted their demonstrations against me. Some leaders even visited me in my house and apologized for what happened during the April setback.

[Bakri] What about the army which rose against you and what about 'Abd-al-Rahman Siwar-al-Dhahab. They still oppose you?

[Numayri] Siwar-al-Dhahab was the master deceiver and the principle conspirator. I trusted him because he had a calm nature and I entrusted him with the responsibility of the Army command. However, he betrayed me and the trust I placed in him. His family is very pious, its members are good people, and know the Koran by heart. However, he became the black sheep of the family and exploited religion. Proof of this is that after spending 1 year as chairman of the Transitional Military Council he accepted to become an employee on the payroll of one of the parties and received a monthly salary of $1,000.

[Bakri] Is this something to be ashamed of?

[Numayri] How can he accept to become an employee after he was a head of state?

[Bakri] Is this not part of democracy?

[Numayri] What about his pride? How can he accept to become an employee. What democracy is this?

[Bakri] You left Sudan burdened with heavy debts?

[Numayri] These are lies and slander. When I left Sudan, its debts did not exceed $3.5 billion.

[Bakri] Sudan's debts were $9 billion?

[Numayri] These are false allegations. Ask the international financial and monetary organizations.

[Bakri] It is said you used the Islamic shari'a laws against the opposition.?

[Numayri] Are the shari'a laws against the opposition? The opposite is true, I think.

[Bakri] It is said you fabricated charges against certain people in the name of the shari'a.

[Numayri] Shari'a laws do not fabricate charges. They are the fairest of laws.

[Bakri] But it is said you only used them to serve your own interest.

[Numayri] This is a lie. Give me proof.

[Bakri] The execution of Muhammad Mahmud Taha was against the Islamic thought and creed?

[Numayri] He was an apostate. I could not permit someone who said he was Almighty God. We are not in the pharaonic age.

[Bakri] Was this what he truly said?

[Numayri] Yes, he said that. He also said there was no prophet. During the 1 and ½ years when the shari'a laws were in force, I only chopped off 68 hands and one leg.

[Bakri] But you did not apply the shari'a against corrupt government officials?

[Numayri] No government employee was caught stealing.

[Bakri] How about Dr Baha' al-Din Idris?

[Numayri] They could not find anything against him. He was taken to task for introducing Pepsi-Cola on the pretext that it was under Arab boycott, but Pepsi-Cola was available in all Arab countries. They also did not prove any thefts against him.

[Bakri] Were all your men honest people?

[Nummayri] Not all of them. Still, it was nothing compared to the corruption today.

[Bakri] It is said your brother, Mustafa, was involved in the corruption which existed in the Numayri Welfare Society.

[Numayri] He was detained for 3 years. And when they could not find any evidence against him, they released him.

[Bakri] How about the Falasha case, which is said to be the scandal of the age?.

[Numayri] I knew there were refugees. And I personally ordered the transportation of anyone who wanted to leave Sudan. But I also said that the only place they could not directly go to was Israel, unless they had already been outside Sudan for 24 hours.

[Bakri] But Israeli papers published pictures of you and Sharon during his visit to Sudan for this purpose?

[Numayri] I have not seen them. And, I have not met with Sharon.

[Bakri] Were there no Israeli visitors to Sudan in your time?

[Numayri] I personally asked Jews to return once again to Sudan, and some of them did.

[Bakri] Do you expect peace to take place between the Arabs and Israel?

[Numayri] Yes indeed.

[Bakri] On what basis?

[Numayri] On the basis of the peace between Egypt and Israel.

[Bakri] Camp David?

[Numayri] Yes, Camp David.

[Bakri] You are an adventurer, are you not?

[Numayri] I like calculated adventure. I have worked out in the field more than in the office. I specialized in guerrilla warfare and did well in it. I like working out in the field, and I believe this is real work.

[Bakri] What is your relationship with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi?

[Numayri] Al-Sadiq has certain illegitimate ambitions. He wants to reach the top at any price. It is in his character. He thinks he is better than anyone, which is not true. There is a big gap between him and the masses. He is a man of theory rather than action.

[Bakri] Why do you think he once accepted membership in the political bureau of the Sudanese Socialist Union?

[Numayri] He himself requested that. 'Abd al-Hamid Salih was the witness, because he interceded on his behalf. Al-Mahdi had an ambition to be vice president of the republic in 1976. He knew I was ill, and his aim was to take over power after me.

[Bakri] I would like a firm answer to this question: Can we say that you had no links with the last coup attempt?

[Numayri] I have links with the whole of Sudan. But the serious thing is that Al-Mahdi is exploiting this subject to make false accusations against Egypt. The fact is, Egypt has banned me from engaging in politics on its soil. So when I decided to engage in politics, I also decided to leave Cairo for London enroute to an African state.

[Bakri] Which state is this?

[Numayri] Maybe Chad, Nairobi, Uganda, Addis Ababa, Kenya, or Central Africa. At any rate, I and my men will stand on Sudan's border to liberate it.

[Bakri] More than one coup attempt has been uncovered. Have you any connection with them?

[Numayri] Maybe. They always appoint me as a leader.

[Bakri] Has there ever been any attempt to assassinate you?

[Numayri] Never. However, Al-Mahdi would do it.

[Bakri] Why do you want to leave Cairo?

[Numayri] Because I do not seek further deterioration in the relations between Egypt and Sudan.

[Bakri] Have you sought political asylum in London?

[Numayri] Not yet. I will get it as soon as I arrive and seek asylum.

[Bakri] Do you believe that any of the states you have mentioned would welcome you?

[Numayri] Yes.

[Bakri] Ethiopia, for example?

[Numayri] Its relations with Sudan are lukewarm. The other states also have lukewarm relations with Sudan.

[Bakri] Do you have a resistance army?

[Numayri] It is very easy to form a resistance army from the Sudanese.

[Bakri] Is it possible to ally with John Garang?

[Numayri] Why not, especially if our interests were in agreement.

[Bakri] What are your interests?

[Numayri] The liberation of Sudan.

[Bakri] Is it possible to sit with Garang?

[Numayri] As a Sudanese citizen, yes.

[Bakri] But you have different objectives?

[Numayri] We first sit together, and we agree with each other on building Sudan.

[Bakri] What if he asks you to abolish shari'a?

[Numayri] To me, shari'a does not take top priority now, but comes at a late stage.

[Bakri] How do you view John Garang's movement?

[Numayri] It is a stupid hostile movement.

[Bakri] In your opinion, how can the southern problem be solved?

[Numayri] By all Sudan's sons sitting at the same table without foreign interference.

[Bakri] But Garang has his own conditions?

[Numayri] We will discuss them together. Garang is a Sudanese citizen.

[Bakri] How do you view John Garang?

[Numayri] He is a fugitive soldier.

[Bakri] What does he deserve?

[Numayri] Punishment.

[Bakri] How you will coordinate with him then?

[Numayri] After receiving his punishment or being pardoned.

[Bakri] But you say that you are now compelled to coordinate with him?

[Numayri] Although Garang is a fugitive, this does not prevent coordination with him.

[Bakri] Will you forgive him?

[Numayri] This is a different story that I would have to think about. However, I am ready to meet him.

[Bakri] What is your future plan?

[Numayri] To build Sudan.

[Bakri] Economically, how?

[Numayri] By Sudan's intrinsic resources. (The leading sector is the public sector, then the private sector, then comes the cooperative sector). [parentheses as published]

[Bakri] If you return to Sudan, will you be for the multiparty system?

[Numayri] I am for the one-party system and against parties. I am for the one party system, the socialist union, and within the system we will exercise democracy.

[Bakri] Will you, one day, extend your hand to Hasan al-Turabi?

[Numayri] If he changes his behavior. However, he believes that politics means deception. He is closer to me than others, and the Islamic trend is closer to me than any other trend.

[Bakri] For example, if you return to power, will you punish Hasan al-Turabi?

[Numayri] There are institutions in the country. However, Al-Turabi did not conspire against me. He was in prison during the April demonstrations.

[Bakri] If you return, will you apply the September laws?

[Numayri] Yes, and I will not change anything. Numayri will return just as he left.

[Bakri] Your thoughts have not changed during the past years?

[Numayri] Never, and will never happen. The past experience did not add much to me. When I return, I will bring the conspirators to trial and I will strengthen the security organs.

[Bakri] But these organs have tortured many Sudanese citizens?

[Numayri] This is a lie, otherwise, why did they not bring them to trial. They only imprisoned a female lieutenant colonel, whose name was "Hafisah", for 5 years, then later they released her. So, where is the torture you are talking about?

[Bakri] Do you still insist on returning to Sudan?

[Numayri] Yes. I will return, but through struggle.

Military Denies Issuing Ultimatum to Government

AB2806171789 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Khartoum, 28 June—An authoritative source at the Armed Forces General Command has denied yesterday's report in the international edition of the MIDDLE EAST magazine to the effect that the Army has warned the government to put the officers detained during the recent coup attempt on trial within 72 hours or to set them free. The source told AL-USBU' today that the report was baseless.

Speaking at the Armed Forces Club the day before yesterday, the commander in chief, Lieutenant General Fathi Ahmad 'Ali, denounced political intrigues and partisan rivalry. He said that the people accused of engineering the attempted coup were being investigated under military law with a view to establishing all the evidence. He said press reports on the issue complicated matters and might influence the course of justice.

Further on Denial

NC2806153389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1332 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Jun (MENA)—A responsible source in the Sudanese Armed Forces' General Command has denied a report published in an Arab newspaper that the Sudanese Army had warned the government either to release the officers locked up in connection with the recent coup attempt or put them on trial within 72 hours. The Sudanese source told AL-USBU' paper today that this report is groundless.

In the meantime, the Sudanese paper AL-SUDANI in its front page today cited a political source as saying that a higher military authority in Sudan has given the teams investigating the coup attempt 72 hours to begin its investigations.

Armed Forces on 'Force' Basis for Peace

EA2706215789 Khartoum National Unity Radio in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Jun 89

[From the "Message to the Fighter" program]

[Text] At a time when their [not further identified] political leadership is pretending to be serious about a cease-fire in order to take people in, their militias are out on combat missions in the battlefield. On 22 June they trespassed into Bar area of western Nuer. The heroic Armed Forces repulsed them, killing 16 and capturing 16 rifles and 2 machineguns. The Burkan unit of our Armed Forces engaged them on 18 June in southern Kurdufan. They fled, leaving behind their dead. In the (Bonj) area of southern Blue Nile, our Armed Forces repulsed them and forced them to flee.

These reports are not just information which we are giving you just for the sake of it, brother soldiers. They are intended to block the path of the puppet rebellion. We in the Armed Forces know this. But we are pointing it out for the sake of some of our good brothers who believe in the idea of peace with the outlaws. They think that what the puppet outlaws say contains some truth. In fact, the opposite is the case. While politicians in the rebel movement talk of peace, they at the same time signal to their group's armed followers, ordering them to step up their blockade of towns, to commit highway robbery, to lay ambushes, and plant landmines. They travel constantly all over the world, seeking support and weapons. They open offices in all the world capitals for diplomatic and communications purposes. The puppet outlaws cannot accept peace because they simply do not believe in peace, unless they are allowed to be masters of everything. They must control everything, including the dubious relief brought in by international agencies in the name of the Operation Lifeline. They seized the relief, and no citizen got any of it unless he was an outlaw carrying arms. Force was used against the citizens at Mabior, Ariath, Aweil, and (Adom)—all areas near the railway line. The rebels stopped the train and looted its contents. The outlaws are undisciplined barbarians. That is why the puppet has used them to destroy and loot villages.

Brothers and heroic soldiers: The Armed Forces know exactly what is in the minds of the rebels. They would like to communicate this knowledge to all the people of the homeland who are threatened by danger. The Armed Forces want to say that force, not negotiations, is the basis for peace. We can give you 70 examples in modern history of incidents where force was the decisive factor. We cannot find a single example of mere logic being the important factor. Not a single problem was solved by mere diplomacy unless force was used or threatened. Academic dialogue is no use. If it was, countries would have resorted to it and would not have built up armies or manufactured arms.

Brother soldiers, the reality of Sudan today is the reality of a state threatened by hostile states which covet what it has. They fight Sudan through third parties and hire puppets for that purpose. They concoct false slogans about social injustice and uneven development.

Is there any figure more miserable than Sudan? Are there any more miserable places than those villagers in Al-Jazirah who labor day and night in the fields? Are there any places more needy than the villages of northern Kurdufan and Darfur which have been destroyed by drought, whose people have been forced to eat the contents of anthills mixed with soil? Are there any places more lonely than those in the north which are cut off on all sides and deserted by their people?

Why didn't these people fight for fair distribution of the minister of finance's treasury, whose deficit has reached 7.6 [words indistinct] these are the people who have made history in this country known as Sudan. The south has rainy skies. There the land is washed by springs. In every foot of it there are fruit trees and ample shade. There is oil there.

Despite all these riches you, Garang, pretend to be a hero and call on the people to rise up for liberation. Liberation from whom and from what? Many people may not know the answer. But we in the Armed Forces know the answer. And you know that we know it. That is why you call us enemy forces. The bitter enmity between us cannot be washed away by the waters of the universe. The Armed Forces will always be a bone in your throat which eats the forbidden fruit—an obstacle to your intentions. The people have seen through these intentions and are ready to fight with all the means at their disposal, to defend themselves against your attacks, hostile rebels.

Brother soldiers, you are the most honest and noble of all. Other people can sleep because you are awake. They dream of making the same sacrifice as you. After thanking God, your relatives here thank you. Brother soldiers, may God keep you safe and give you victory. Until the next message, goodbye.

Kuwait

Al-Kharafi, USSR's Mordvinov View Economic Ties

LD2806150189 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1245 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Kuwait 28 Jun (KUNA)—Finance Minister Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi said that Kuwait monitors with interest the new Soviet economic direction, and hopes to raise the level of economic cooperation between the two countries in the light of the economic openness policy in the Soviet Union.

In a speech he delivered during his meeting this morning with Soviet Deputy Foreign Economic Affairs Minister Mordvinov, Al-Kharafi added that the investment and finance sectors require detailed monitoring by the Kuwaiti and Soviet specialized authorities, because the two sectors are highly technical.

Minister al-Kharafi pointed out that Kuwait's monetary authorities have been directed by the amir and the heir apparent and prime minister to develop economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

He pointed out that the Finance Ministry, together with the Oil Ministry, are doing their utmost to develop Kuwaiti investment, economic, and oil activities with all friendly countries.

The Soviet deputy foreign economic affairs minister replied to Minister al-Kharafi's speech by saying that the relations between Kuwait and the Soviet Union are an example of relations between two countries with different political regimes, and the time is now ripe to develop economic relations, which are below the level of the two countries' aspirations. Mordvinov added that his country is pursuing the introduction of a suitable legal base to contain the new fields of cooperation in the light of the current economic and political reforms.

The two sides agreed to hold the first round of talks about the two treaties for encouraging and protecting investment and stopping double taxation during the coming months of July and August in Moscow.

The Kuwaiti delegation to these talks will include representatives from the Finance Ministry, the Public Organization for Investment, and the Foreign Ministry.

During its stay in Moscow, the delegation will gather information about some of the projects recommended for cooperation, bearing in mind that the Soviet side has already submitted some investment projects, which need participation and financing, and they are currently being studied.

In their meeting today, Minister al-Kharafi and Mordvinov and the delegations reviewed investment fields in the light of the last meeting of the joint committee for economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The Soviet deputy foreign economic affairs minister arrived in Kuwait last Thursday on a 1-week official visit to meet senior personnel in a number of official departments.

Yemen Arab Republic

'Abd-al-Ghani Comments on ACC, Other Issues

JN2706095089 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic
25 Jun 89 p 25

[Interview with Prime Minister 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Ghani by Sawsan Abu-Husayn in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Abu-Husayn] How do you assess the results of the Alexandria summit and the resolutions issued by the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] member states in the final statement?

['Abd-al-Ghani] The Alexandria summit resolutions are important because they have moved the document of the establishment of the ACC to the stage of implementation within the framework of a strategic concept of cooperation with the international economic groupings. Moreover, the Alexandria summit meetings have come to reinforce the new stage into which Arab life has entered following the positive results of the Casablanca summit, which introduced a change in the inter-Arab and Arab-international relations. The Alexandria summit resolutions have also stressed the ACC member states' commitment to the letter and spirit of the Collective Arab Defense Pact and economic cooperation among the Arab states. [passage omitted]

[Abu-Husayn] Has the possibility of cooperation among the three Arab groupings been discussed?

['Abd-al-Ghani] There is an intention, and the Arab leaders have discussed this issue. However, time will continue to be the most important factor in this regard, especially since the ACC is still newborn. Geographically, we are in the middle between the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab Maghreb Union. However, we view the Arab interests from the Yemen to Oman as being common and fateful interests.

[Abu-Husayn] What about military cooperation among the ACC member states, and has this issue been discussed at the Alexandria summit?

['Abd-al-Ghani] It is known that the member states have begun the formation of joint higher committees for cooperation and coordination in all fields. Consequently, security and military coordination is an important issue. However, it should be reinforced by agreements and charters. Moreover, we believe that this kind of cooperation should be among all Arab states. Regarding whether or not we discussed this issue at the Alexandria summit, it is not necessary to agree on all issues at the same time, because we believe that military cooperation will take its natural role when we discuss it in more depth during our future meetings. [passage omitted]

[Abu-Husayn] What about South Yemen joining the ACC? Have you, through relations between the two parts of Yemen, felt that there is an intention that it will join the ACC, and will this contribute to the march of unity between the two parts of Yemen?

['Abd-al-Ghani] The brothers in the south have supported the establishment of the ACC and blessed its steps through press statements. The ACC charter is frank and clear. It states that the ACC is open for all Arab states without exception in accordance with the approval of the member states. We and the other three member states will carefully study any request by South Yemen to join the ACC. If these states approved this, then we would welcome its joining. We consider unity between the two parts of Yemen as the most exalted objective of the peoples in the southern and northern parts of Yemen—great strides were made in this regard. For example, we have made arrangements regarding joint oil fields between the two parts. A president for the company was appointed and a general assembly was formed. This assembly includes the oil ministers in the two parts to coordinate the offers made by some companies to exploit oil resources in the joint territory. This will bring good revenues, especially as the two parts are in need of additional income.

At any rate, the results of unity efforts between the two parts of Yemen will appear during the next weeks. These results will carry optimism, reassurance, and stability for the Yemeni people. [passage omitted]

[Abu-Husayn] President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih had a major role in the Egyptian-Libyan reconciliation. Would you explain the nature of this role?

['Abd-al-Ghani] The Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] under President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih considers any request for any go-between role an Arab duty that must be carried out in the interest of the entire Arab nation.

[Abu-Husayn] How do you view the restoration of Egyptian-Libyan relations?

['Abd-al-Ghani] The restoration of Egyptian-Libyan relations is natural, especially as the two countries are joined together by geographic and human links. It is wrong for them to be separated. The YAR blesses the Egyptian-Libyan reconciliation because it is natural for things to return to normal. On this occasion, we thank His Excellency President Mubarak for his remarks about Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at the Egyptian People's Assembly.

[Abu-Husayn] After the return of Egypt to the Arab League and the reconciliations achieved on the sidelines of the Casablanca summit, what is required from Egypt in the next stage?

['Abd-al-Ghani] Egypt for us is the heart of the Arab nation. Consequently, Egypt will have a role commensurate with its political, economic, military, and cultural weight. All this qualifies it to give a boost to all Arab hopes and aspirations. As President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih said, Egypt and its great people have a historic role and indispensable contribution to serve the causes of our Arab and Islamic nation and the pan-Arab aspirations toward formulating a new cultural role for our Arab nation. Egypt had always played various roles. We do not forget its sons' honorable position in defense of the 26 September Revolution. The Egyptian role was decisive and effective in the victory of the revolution and republic in Yemen. We are confident that Egypt has not given up its past roles. [passage omitted]

[Abu-Husayn] What about Kuwaiti-Yemeni relations?

['Abd-al-Ghani] We have excellent relations and high-level cooperation and coordination with Kuwait. Constant meetings and visits take place between officials in Kuwait and North Yemen, as well as consultations through diplomatic channels. Bilateral cooperation is long-standing. There are joint projects between us and the Kuwaiti brothers and the Kuwaiti Development Fund, as well as other projects between businessmen in the public and private sectors. There are also mixed and development infrastructure projects. There is also agricultural and industrial cooperation. In the field of services, Kuwait runs a hospital and finances schools and other numerous services. Kuwait constantly supports most development projects in North Yemen.

Suspected Abductor of Chris George Killed 28 Jun
TA2806181789 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] The Arab suspected of abducting U.S. citizen Chris George late last week was shot and killed this evening in Gaza city in a clash with IDF [Israel Defense Forces] units. Our army affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky reports that over the past few days large-scale searches for the suspect were conducted by the security forces. This evening he hijacked a taxi at gunpoint. An IDF unit wanted to detain him. He drew his gun and was shot and killed. The cab driver is unharmed.

Our correspondent adds that the man, Muhammad Ahmad Hasan al-Nasir, is also suspected of attacking the man assigned to guard a truck in Bayt Lahiyah 2 weeks ago. The man was injured in the head by an ax. Four days later, Ahmad al-Nasir shot at a Civil Administration officer in the Gaza Strip, wounding him in the shoulder. The shooting left a local resident dead.

Ahmad al-Nasir was a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and was released in the deal with Ahmad Jibril. In the early seventies he was jailed for killing a woman whom he suspected of collaborating with Israel, and for carrying out attacks in Jerusalem.

Commentary on 'Liquidation'
TA2906113589 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 Jun 89 p 1

[Commentary by Ron Ben-Yishay: "Liquidation for Deterrence"]

[Text] The liquidation of Muhammad Ahmad al-Nasir was meant to deter all those extremists in the territories who preach abandoning civil violence in exchange for an armed struggle—a struggle characterized by shooting, kidnapping, and murder.

In the eyes of the Israeli authorities, as well as the residents of Gaza, Ahmad al-Nasir symbolized the kind of man who might transmute the uprising to an armed struggle.

He was one of the men released in the Jibril deal, and even before kidnapping the U.S. aid agency worker, he already perpetrated a series of violent terrorist attacks. He was always armed, whether with a gun or with cold steel. There was a determined effort to swiftly locate and punish him.

The speed with which Ahmad al-Nasir was found is no longer surprising. Following a period of some confusion at the beginning of the intifadah [uprising], the General Security Services recovered, and it now constantly proves that it is capable of quickly locating wanted men and bringing them to justice.

Even the wave of murders of suspected collaborators with Israel has not apparently dented the General Security Services' power to operate within the Arab population in the territories. Nevertheless, we can safely assume that a special effort was made to find Ahmad al-Nasir and stop him from taking any part in the uprising scene.

Netanyahu on 'Regrettable' Austrian Position
TA2806153489 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Binyamin Netanyahu says that Austria's announcement that it may lower the level of representation in Israel to that of charge d'affaires is regrettable. Speaking to our correspondent Arye Golan, he said that Israel is not sending a new envoy to Vienna because of its position regarding President Waldheim's past. Nevertheless, this does not reflect our attitude toward Austria as a country.

The Vienna Foreign Ministry's announcement states that Austria insists on reciprocity, and is considering lowering the diplomatic level of relations in view of Israel's position on the matter.

It was pointed out that the Austrian move will not be made for a few months.

Arens Interviewed
TA2806154589 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1305 GMT 28 Jun 89

["Phone-in" interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Arens, moderated by Army Radio Commander Nahman Shay, with questions from identified callers; on the "Open Line" program—live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Shay] My first question relates to a news item, fresh from Jerusalem Radio's 1500 and 1600 newscasts: The Austrian Government's announcement that it has no intention of appointing a new ambassador to Israel when the incumbent ends his term; this, in view of the fact that Israel, for reasons of its own, has long refused to appoint an ambassador to Vienna. What will happen if you do not appoint a new ambassador to Vienna?

[Arens] The reasons are no secret, they are well known. Israeli-Austrian relations were served a blow when Mr Waldheim was elected president. His past and his World War II record are well known. When that happened—and it was before I became foreign minister—we decided not to appoint a new ambassador to Vienna. Consequently, there was a deliberate lowering of the level of relations between the two countries. We knew this would happen, and I believe this situation will prevail for some time.

[Shay] In other words, the next stage is for Vienna not to send an ambassador here, resulting in lower-level diplomatic representations, certainly not on the ambassadorial level?

[Arens] This is what they announced, and this is what will happen.

[Shay] Do you agree with this?

[Arens] It is acceptable to us, and in fact reflects our attitude toward Waldheim's presidency.

[Shay] Will this be our policy for as long as Waldheim remains in office?

[Arens] I would not like to voice ultimatum-like, far-reaching statements, or set dates. Nevertheless, this is the current state of affairs. [passage omitted]

[Caller] I wish to ask the minister about the following issue: Bulgaria has been expelling tens of thousands of ethnic Turkish civilians, and yet the world does not care. It occurs to no one that this should actually raise an outcry. My question, therefore, is: That being the case, why is it that when we deport people who are not innocent civilians, but terrorists, this triggers an outcry not only from the outside, but even more so at home, by people who claim that this is not right? In view of the existing situation, certainly no one could justifiably complain to us about this. On the other hand, I definitely object to collective punishment, say during riots. I therefore suggest that a rioter who is caught, no matter how old he is—if there is evidence, there should be a trial, but if the riot involves a large group of people and it is difficult to determine who exactly participated in it—may I suggest that those who pledge allegiance to Israeli law and never riot again should stay, while those who do not should be deported? What do you think about these two suggestions?

[Arens] Regarding the first question—it was a question, not a suggestion: Why is Israel judged by different standards than Bulgaria? This is a problem we have with the whole world, but it is simply a fact. I do not know whether we should add that it is regrettable; we are proud of our high standards.

[Shay] But it is not regrettable that we are judged by a different scale of standards, or that we are set apart from everyone else!

[Arens] It is not, which is why I am saying I do not know whether we should regret this fact, because we are proud of the high standards in our country—although, naturally, we are not happy about the world complaining about the measures we employ in combating the violence. This, when no one actually puts forward any practical suggestions on how to perform this job better. Whenever we are criticized I always say: You should come here first and feel what it is like to be hit by a rock or a Molotov cocktail while driving your car, then you can tell us how you think it can be dealt with better than through our methods of guaranteeing safety along the roads and in our towns. We hardly ever get any such recommendations.

As for expulsions, they are done according to the law. We may have to consider your suggestion, but I am not sure it would pass the legal test in Israel. [passage omitted]

[Caller] Why is Israel interested in allowing the Soviets to open an embassy here? They let the Jews leave—and we have heard that a growing wave of immigration is to be expected soon—thanks, mainly to the U.S. Jewry or heads of other states. We know that such an embassy would in fact serve as a den of spies. A case in point is the recent Kalmanovich story, which was reported in the press. Do we really need such an embassy here?

[Arens] To illustrate our order of priorities, we are even more interested in having an Israeli Embassy in the Soviet Union. Yet it will never exist without a counterpart in Israel. Still, even if the type of problems you mentioned do occasionally arise—although not only with the Soviet Union—the ties that exist once there are diplomatic relations, with ambassadors and consulates, are good. They tighten bilateral relations, they permit each side to present its positions. Beyond everything else, our main interest is to have direct contact with the Soviet Jews, to take action against the anti-Israel propaganda that has raged in the Soviet Union for so many years, and to increase immigration from the Soviet Union. An Israeli Embassy there can definitely help this effort. [passage omitted]

UNIFIL Claims Soldiers Shot at in S. Lebanon

TA2606150189 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] UNIFIL [United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon] Headquarters has complained that during the last 30 days, South Lebanese Army [SLA] soldiers have fired five times at a post of Finnish soldiers. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that according to UNIFIL headquarters an IDF [Israel Defense Forces] patrol shot at, and nearly hit a group of Swedish soldiers who were working near the village of al-Tayyibah in the security zone. It was further reported that in the past month, UNIFIL soldiers confiscated 65 hand grenades and 367 guns of various types.

Spokesman Rejects Allegations

TA2806135889 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 28 Jun 89 p 2

[Report by correspondent in the north Shim'on Weiss]

[Text] The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] Northern Command spokesman yesterday rejected the UNIFIL [United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon] Headquarters' allegation that IDF soldiers recently fired at UN

troops in and north of the security zone. The spokesman noted that these allegations are baseless, and that the Northern Command and the IDF have received no complaints from UN personnel concerning fire directed at them.

Rabin Comments on Arab Cooperation Council

TA2906130689 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 Jun 89 p 3

[Report by Yosef Michalsky]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said yesterday in Haifa that the cooperation between Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, and the YAR [Yemen Arab Republic] should be viewed as positive in the short term, although it may also harbor long-term risks.

In reply to the DAVAR correspondent's question, the defense minister explained that this cooperation isolates Syria, which poses the main threat to Israel. Another factor contributing to Syria's distress is the fact that Iraq is providing financial, political, and military assistance to the Lebanese Christians. He noted that he does not know about an Iraqi appeal to Israel for aid to the Lebanese Christians.

Rabin emphasized that Israel has no control over moves within the Arab world. Nevertheless, it takes a positive view of this development, which brought the Arab world closer to Egypt, even though that country has not reneged on its peace policy.

90 Percent of Budget Aimed at Arab 'Threat'

TA2806174889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has again said that even after an 18-month-long uprising in the territories, the Arab armies are the real threat the State of Israel faces, with the Syrian Army posing the main danger.

Our correspondent Shula Schmerling reports that during a visit to Haifa, Minister Rabin said that some 90 percent of the defense budget is allocated for resources against that threat. The defense minister emphasized that the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] must remain an offensive army capable of deterring the Arab countries.

On another issue, Minister Rabin said that the terrorist organizations in Lebanon are nowadays more numerous and more sophisticated than 7 years ago. According to him, the number of attempted terrorist infiltrations into Israel in the recent year was higher than in any other of the last 13 years.

Vilna'i Says Predictions of 'Burnout' Prove False

TA2906112689 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Jun 89 p 2

[Report by Kenneth Kaplan]

[Text] "All of the dark prophecies that were made at the beginning of the intifadah [uprising] about the harm and burnout that IDF [Israel Defense Forces] soldiers would suffer have been proven false," Maj.-Gen. (Aluf) Matan Vilna'i said yesterday.

"Regular soldiers and reservists alike regard serving in the territories as a crisis that Israel must deal with, and it is their duty to contribute just as previous generations did in war," said Vilna'i, who is to complete his term as head of the IDF's Manpower Branch tomorrow and begin preparing for his new post as OC [Officer Commanding] Southern Command.

Speaking to defence reporters in Tel Aviv, Vilna'i said: "The level of motivation of IDF soldiers and the desire to serve in combat units are fantastic. Tens of soldiers compete for every place in the elite units.

"While increased service in the territories has had a negative effect on training, the overall atmosphere is good. The low number of those who have refused service there—only a few dozen—is further proof of that," he said.

Vilna'i reiterated that there was no way to prevent combat soldiers from bearing a disproportionate share of the battle against the inifadah.

However, in an attempt to alleviate this burden, he said, the Manpower Branch had ordered the Air Force, Navy and support units to create "Class B" companies which can be sent to serve in the territories.

Despite these units' shortcomings they have been sent to help out with "less operational" duties in the territories for the past year.

[Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew on 29 June in a report by Shmu'el Tal on page 7 adds that Maj Gen Vilna'i yesterday told defense correspondents "that 300 reserve officers, who do not belong to specific units and who are normally attached to the personnel administration, were called up this year and sent to the territories for their reserve service."

Vilna'i added that the drafting of these officers, who hold ranks up to major, "is meant to remedy the shortage of manpower in the territories and complies with the defense minister's instructions to the chief of staff to raise the level of commanders in the territories."]

Shamir States Initiative 'Not Open To Change'

TA2806174089 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says Israel's peace initiative is a comprehensive proposal and not open to change. The prime minister was addressing the closing session of the Jewish Agency assembly in Jerusalem tonight. David Essing reports:

[Begin recording] [Essing] Prime Minister Shamir says: As expected, the Arab governments have adopted a negative attitude toward Israel's offer. But, Shamir says, this will not alter Israel's stand.

[Shamir] We have done our utmost. The ball is now in their court. We will not take no for an answer, and we will make it absolutely clear that our initiative is the only option available today, nor will we accept any attempt to divide and select portions of our initiative.

[Essing] Shamir defended the IDF's [Israel Defense Forces] measures to quell the Palestinian uprising.

[Shamir] By now it should be clear to everyone, after the disturbances in Algeria, in Jordan, and China, that Israel has deliberately and consciously refrained from the ruthless measures that could have ended the violence. This is not our way. We prefer a more restrained, human, and patient approach.

[Essing] Therefore, the prime minister added, Israel has every right to demand an end to the abuse of what he called unjustified criticism of Israeli actions in the territories. [end recording]

Shahal To Initiate East Bloc Coal Purchases

TA2806131189 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Jun 89 p 8

[Report by Marilyn Marks]

[Excerpt] Herzliyya—Energy Minister Moshe Shahal yesterday said he soon would visit Hungary, as part of an effort to increase coal supplies from East Bloc countries.

Speaking at an international conference on coal sponsored by the National Coal Supply Corp., Shahal said 50 percent of Israel's electricity is produced from coal, and he stressed the need to diversify the country's energy sources, both geographically and by type.

The minister said Israel buys 50-60 percent of its coal from South Africa and makes substantial purchases from the U.S., Australia and Columbia. He said the ministry is now considering importing coal from Venezuela, as well as the East Bloc countries.

Shahal said Israel had contacted China about coal purchases, but the effort had been dropped after this month's political turmoil.

In his visit to Hungary, expected to take place within the next few weeks, Shahal aims to arrange a barter agreement, in which Hungary would supply coal in return for Israeli products.

Shahal also announced yesterday that the Electric Corp. would spend $50 million over the next four years on a wide-ranging energy conservation programme, the company's first such effort. [passage omitted]

[Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on 28 June, in a report by economic affairs correspondent Yehuda Sharoni on page 16, states that the Energy Ministry is "examining the possibility of purchasing coal from the East Bloc, especially from Poland and the Soviet Union." This was revealed yesterday by Energy Minister Moshe Shahal at the opening of the second international coal convention.]

High Court Rejects Shakhshir Deportation Appeal

TA2806155289 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] The High Court of Justice today rejected Ramallah resident Bilal Shakhshir's appeal against deportation. As of next Wednesday, there will be no legal cause preventing his deportation. Our correspondent Mikha'el Birenhack reports:

Shakhshir is a senior activist in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Samaria, whose intensive activities did not cease even in jail. This was determined today by the High Court of Justice, after the judges perused the confidential material they received in support of the deportation orders.

The deportation orders against Shakhshir were issued over 10 months ago, although the legal proceedings were completed only this morning. The judges acceded to the defense council's request to defer the deportation by 1 week. The precise date now depends on the defense establishment.

Four other potential deportees are awaiting the High Court's decision on their appeals. The legal proceedings related to the deportation of nine others have been completed. Some of them can be deported in the upcoming days, as soon as the postponement ordered by the court expires.

Rabin Says Gazans Shift Attacks Inside Country

TA2806163489 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1600 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin disclosed this evening that Gaza residents kidnapped and killed the late soldier Avi Sasportas, and kidnapped soldier Ilan Sa'adon. This constitutes part of their attempts to transfer some attacks into Israeli territory.

[Begin Rabin recording] Since the beginning of the uprising, no Israeli civilian or soldier has been killed or assassinated in the Gaza Strip as a result of violent activity. We do not frequently experience periods extending for 18 months during which such a state of affairs prevails in Gaza. True, the Israeli activity there has decreased substantially. No doubt this has decreased the opportunity for Israelis to be hurt. On the other hand, Gazans have carried out horrendous and serious acts inside Israel, such as the kidnapping and killing of the late soldier Avi Sasportas, of blessed memory; the abduction of soldier Sa'adon; the stabbing and murder of an Israeli in Tel Aviv; the murder of a female resident of Moshav Shafir. This means that often the problem is not in the region itself, but outside it. [end recording]

Minister Rabin was speaking before the participants of the annual Rotary Club meeting in Haifa. His remarks were brought by our correspondent Qobi Mandel.

Leaflets Declare 28 Jun 'Escalation Day'

TA2806162189 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Report by 'Ido Shargil]

[Text] Seven Arabs were wounded in today's disturbances in Judaea and Samaria. The Unified National Command of the Uprising has declared today as escalation day. In its leaflet No 41, which has recently been disseminated in the territories, the population was urged to demonstrate and stage disturbances. Despite this, relatively few stone-throwing incidents have been reported. Seven Arabs were slightly injured in these incidents. Four of them were injured on Jerusalem Street, Ramallah's main street; two Balatah residents who threw stones at an IDF [Israel Defense Forces] patrol sustained slight gunshot wounds; and a 21-year-old youth from Tulkarm was also wounded. The Tulkarm refugee camp remains under curfew.

Update on Incidents in Territories 28, 29 Jun

TA2906064189 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Jun 89 p 12

[Report by Mikhal Sela']

[Excerpts] Troops in Gaza last night shot and killed a Palestinian suspected of kidnapping relief worker Christopher George last week. [passage omitted]

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0400 GMT on 29 June adds that "last night the Israel Defense Forces imposed a curfew on the Jabalyah refugee camp in the Gaza Strip where Muhammad al-Nasir, Chris George's abductor, had resided." "A curfew was also imposed on Rafah and the al-Nusayrat refugee camp."]

In the West Bank yesterday, 10 Palestinians were wounded in clashes with troops, Palestinian sources reported. The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] put the number at six. More West Bank towns went on strike to protest against the tax-campaign launched recently on shopkeepers and businessmen. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, activists in the Tulkarm refugee camp, which has been under curfew for the 16th consecutive day, distributed a leaflet denouncing the government's policy. "The curfew is bound to fail and to be smashed on the rock of steadfastness," it read. [passage omitted]

Youngsters in Kafr Sur, near Tulkarm, marched yesterday in a military-like parade through the village, wearing uniforms. "Military parades" have taken place in many West Bank villages since the Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers in November.

Kafr Sur, Kafr Ras and Kafr Jammal have been without water for the last month. Since the beginning of the uprising, the military authorities have occasionally cut water, electricity and telephone service to villages.

Troops entered Bayt Furik yesterday in search of wanted Palestinians. Palestinian sources said the troops were driving two cars carrying West Bank licence numbers.

In Nabulus, a petrol bomb was thrown Tuesday night at a military patrol. No one was hurt. Troops raided about 20 homes in the neighborhood, collected the men on the street and beat them, Palestinian sources reported.

Qalqilyah shopkeepers declared a three-day strike to protest against tax-raids carried out this week.

No violent clashes were monitored yesterday in the Strip. Palestinians in Gaza noted that the 8,000 high-school pupils were busy with their final exams. In the Gaza central prison, 66 prisoners are also taking the exams.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in English at 0400 GMT on 29 June adds that "12,000 Gaza residents have already received entry permits to Israel from the Civil Administration." "Military sources say the distribution of coded identification cards for entry into Israel has been going smoothly. Still, Palestinian activists in the Strip have been trying to disrupt the operation and, at times, have confiscated the passes from workers. They say this will prevent discrimination betwen those who have and do not have the cards. Activists have called on Gazans not to use the permits and not to go to work in Israel for 3 days."

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0500 GMT on 29 June reports: "Last night the IDF demolished the homes of three terrorists in Rafah and Bayt Lahiyah. The home of a member of the Islamic Jihad who murdered Captain Ron Tal 2 years ago was demolished. Two more houses were demolished in Bayt Lahiyah. They belonged

to two Islamic Resistance Movement members suspected of killing an Arab resident believed to have collaborated with the authorities."]

More on Ramla Incidents

TA2806123689 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] It has been learned that one of the four people wounded in Ramla is an Arab resident of the neighborhood of Jarwish, by the name of 'Abd-al-Garusi. The other three are a Jewish mother and her daughter, and David Abutbul, a 69-year-old Ramla resident, who sustained a head injury from shrapnel. [Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1230 GMT on 28 June adds that the four were only slightly injured, and 3 of the wounded have already been released from the hospital.]

Our correspondent Yisra'el Peretz reports that the two Arab youths who were stabbed by Jewish hooligans after the explosion are from the township of Khirbat al-Karmah. They have been hospitalized at Asaf Harofe. One of them was brought to the hospital with a knife stuck in his thigh.

The police are holding two suspects in the stabbing, and have interrogated dozens of suspects in connection with the explosion.

Refugees From Egypt Return

TA2906103689 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Jun 89 p 2

[Report by Mikhal Sela']

[Excerpts] Two families from the Canada refugee camp cut off from their families when Sinai was returned to Egypt in 1982, crossed the border into Gaza yesterday, the first of an expected 500 families to join their relatives in Rafah.

When Sinai was returned to Egypt, as a part of the Camp David accords, the border fence left 500 Palestinian families in Eyptian territory. [passage omitted]

The return of the Canada camp residents to the Gaza Strip was agreed upon in the Camp David accords in 1979.

Political and budget difficulties have been an obstacle to the resettling of the Palestinians, said an IDF [Israel Defense Forces] spokesman. Palestinians in Gaza, however, said the strong objections of Jewish settlers in Rafiah Yam had prevented the Palestinian reunification. "The settlement is only a few hundred metres away from the planned site for the Canada people," a Gazan who asked not to be named told THE POST.

Special Riot Unit Established

TA2906115989 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Jun 89 p A3

[Report by 'Imanu'el Rosen]

[Text] A special unit trained for rapid interference and control is being set up by the Military Police. The unit is meant to operate swiftly and decisively in the event of violent riots in military prison installations which hold Arab detainees or prisoners.

The new unit is the brainchild of Brigadier General Shalom Ben-Moshe, chief Military Police officer. The unit is made up of regular soldiers from the Military Police who undergo special training in antiterrorist techniques, hand-to-hand combat, combat endurance, and other subjects. The unit is also trained to deal with cases in which it may have to free hostages held inside a prison.

In the first stage, the unit will be deployed in Megiddo prison, where hundreds of intifadah [uprising] activists are incarcerated.

Additional steps decided upon by Brig Gen Ben-Moshe are reducing the size of the lockups and expanding the intelligence networks inside the prisons.

The Military Police is continuing to prepare for the transfer all prison installations to its sphere of responsibility.

Prime Minister Welcomes EC Statement

JN2806184789 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd Ibn-Shakir has welcomed the EC statement issued in Madrid yesterday in which the European Community called for a comprehensive Middle East settlement on the lines of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the land-for-peace formula.

In a statement to AFP, he said the statement evinces a greater understanding of the Palestinian question's circumstances and the Palestinian people's struggle under occupation. The statement's call for PLO participation in an international Middle East peace conference and its condemnation of Israel's repressive measures against the population in the occupied land and urging Israeli compliance with the Geneva convention is in accord with an international consensus and worldwide conviction that Israel employs repression to deny legitimate Palestinian rights and hinder the peace process.

The prime minister said that the EC's call for a final settlement based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and trading land for peace is a positive, important development in the European position and implies support for legitimate Palestinian rights within the framework of a just overall peace in the region. His excellency underscored the important role that the EC can play in advancing peace prospects. It is our hope, he added, that this role will be played vigorously and effectively in the international arena to promote the international conference and a comprehensive regional settlement.

Palestinian Officials on Joint Committee Meetings

JN2906085289 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Jun 89 p 18

[Text] Amman, AL-RA'Y—After 2 days of talks, the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee yesterday concluded its 40th meeting. The Jordanian side was headed by Marwan al-Qasim, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; while the Palestinian side was headed by PLO Executive Committee Member Dr Mahmud 'Abbas. Both sides asserted their interest in, and adherence to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee and its continued functioning to support the kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied homeland.

Dr Mahmud 'Abbas stated that the committee will continue to exist and is awaiting Arab aid in order to carry out its duties to support our people in the occupied Palestinian territory.

Dr 'Abbas praised the Jordanian-Palestinian relations and described them as inseparable organic relations. He also praised the coordination between the Palestinian and Jordanian sides during the Casablanca summit.

On his part, PLO Executive Committee Member Muhammad Milhim stated to AL-RA'Y that during the talks, the viewpoints of both sides were in agreement on the need not to terminate the work of the committee because this will not correspond to the savage and criminal acts committed against the occupied homeland. Milhim said: Both sides hoped that material resources will become available so that the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee can carry out its work to the best of its ability.

Milhim explained that both sides made a comprehensive assessment of the committee's work in the previous stage and determined the nature of its work during the next stage in light of the developments related to the situation in the occupied territories and the resources available to the Palestinian steadfastness support fund, which is supervised by the joint committee.

In an interview with AL-RA'Y, Dr Fua'd Bsaysu, secretary general of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee, underlined the need for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee to shoulder the duties entrusted to it despite the limited resources available. He said that emphasis during the coming phase will be placed on popular activities to face the continued land swallowing and the Zionist settlement advance, to limit emigration, and to confront the attempts aimed to create the atmosphere appropriate for depriving the Palestinian citizen of his land.

Bsaysu said: The committee's discussions have confirmed the need for the continued contribution of the productive and social care institutions in order to face the burdens resulting from the occupation authorities' oppressive practices which, it has been noticed recently, have moved to a more concentrated stage.

Dr Bsaysu explained that the committee's talks asserted the need to support the fund's financial resources, whether they come from the Arab states which were committed to support the fund or those which were not, in addition to various financial resources donated by Arab, Islamic, and international institutions. He added that the committee also asserted the need to build the data base that was created within the framework of the joint committee and the need to continue to support it. The joint committee's secretary general said that the money received by the support fund from the contributing countries reached $430.4 million, including the Jerusalem fund contribution which amounted to approximately $15 million.

He also explained that the joint committee spent these sums on different sectors of economic, social, and humanitarian development. Bsaysu said that activity was divided beteen giving grants and easy loans (interest free); and the ratio of grants reached 67 percent while the ratio of loans reached 33 percent. These were managed according to the most advanced financial systems

approved by the joint committee. Also, it was decided to delay the repayment of industrial loans and the installments due from the industrial loans until the end of the year.

ACC Secretary General Arrives, Makes Statement

JN2806164489 Amman Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] The secretary general of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC], Dr Hilmi Nammar, arrived in Amman today on a week-long visit. He will be meeting with officials, economists, and university professors to discuss their views on essential areas of economic integration. He said he will visit other capitals of the council's member states for similar discussions. Dr Nammar added he will also have talks on setting up of the council's secretariat. He said the ACC members are keen to ensure the council's success and to avoid any obstacles.

Dr Nammar noted that agreements approved by the ACC summit in Alexandria will have to endorsed by parliaments in the ACC countries before being implemented.

Daily Asks 'What Price' Jewish Emigration Deal

JN2706102689 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 27 Jun 89 p 4

[Editorial: "On Whose Side Is Moscow?"]

[Text] If as revealed recently Moscow has in fact agreed to allow mass Jewish exodus from the Soviet Union to Israel, then the Arab World has a legitimate question to raise, namely, at what price this deal has been concluded? The government of the USSR is in the best position to know that the so-called peace process in the Middle East is at a standstill; to reward Israel at this dangerous stage by facilitating the immigration of about 100,000 Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel by the end of next year would be the wrong message to give the hardliners at the helm of Israeli politics.

It would be half a disaster if such a gesture from Moscow has been undertaken in conjunction with a clear stipulation that the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflicts, especially the Palestine dimension of it be realised as a sine qua non for such mass immigration policy. Everybody knows only too well, Moscow included, that to beef up the Israeli population now would only bolster the Likud's determination to hold on to the occupied Arab territories come what may. Given the fact that Israel proper has no room for such massive number of additional Jews, there is always fear that the newcomers will be used to beef up the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

This is not what we expect from a friendly country, especially under the new enlightened leadership of President Mikhail Gorbachev. If anything, quite the opposite is expected. To be more precise, the Arab side would like to see the warming up of Soviet-Israeli relations be put to positive use. No one would be just satisfied with the continuation of the old Soviet-Israeli relations which produced very little over the course of the last two decades. Yet the Arab parties have all the right to expect that the ongoing rapprochement between Moscow and Tel Aviv be made conditional, in the clearest possible terms, on the advancement of the peace process in the Middle East on the basis of international norms and resolutions, especially by according the Palestinians their most sacred right to self-determination and ensuring the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab lands it occupied in 1967. Otherwise the chances of peace would be the biggest loser if Israel's population is augmented now at a stage when the international community is still trying to extricate from the Israeli establishment a permanent settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflicts on just and legitimate basis.

Army Official Says No Plans To Cancel Draft Law

JN2806121889 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 27 Jun 89 p 2

[By Amin al-Qutub]

[Excerpt] Amman—Brigadier General Mahmud 'Uqlah Nawasirah, director of recruitment and general mobilization, has denied any intention or basis to cancel or amend the military service law. He affirmed that there are no reasons for taking such action.

In an exclusive statement to AL-RA'Y, Brig Gen Nawasirah said there are no changes in the current law concerning the sons of Jordanian expatriates, whom we treat as Jordanian citizens residing inside the country, as far as military service is concerned. However, the provisions for postponement of military service for work or residence abroad apply to them. This depends on the position of the expatriate himself.

On whether there is an inclination to shorten the period of military service, Brig Gen Nawasirah said: There is no change in the current law in force. Military service is designed for serving the homeland, which belongs to everyone. The decision to limit military service to 2 years came after a deep and thorough study of the experiences of a considerable number of fraternal and friendly states, and after taking into consideration the requirements of our country and armed forces. [passage omitted]

Full Diplomatic Ties With Egypt Restored
NC2906055689 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] According to information published by the newspaper AL-NAHAR, full diplomatic relations between Lebanon and Egypt will be restored today. The foreign ministries of the two countries will issue a declaration to this effect simultaneously.

Foreign Ministry's Statement
NC2906082689 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] A statement released by the Foreign Ministry said that Lebanon resumed full diplomatic relations with Egypt today after a 10-year break.

'Awn's Reply to U.S. Secretary of State Revealed
NC2806165589 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] The Central News Agency has reported that Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn asked the U.S. Administration to act upon its stated positions on Lebanon.

In a written reply to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, Gen 'Awn explained his views regarding the developments in Lebanon and the region and gave his assessment of events. In his message, Gen 'Awn made a series of remarks about the U.S. positions and raised a number of questions regarding the way the U.S. Administration is tackling the Lebanese crisis. He noted that despite all the positions and stands made public by the U.S. Administration, it has not yet adopted practical measures. He called on the U.S. Administration to honor its commitments and at least try to implement the resolutions it has signed involving Lebanon, particularly the Security Council resolutions.

Paper Says U.S. Aims To 'Maintain' Situation
JN2906082889 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA)—In its editorial today, AL-JUMHURIYAH stresses that the United States, as a world superpower, has made no tangible positive move to resolve the Lebanese crisis.

The paper explains: The course of the U.S. role shows beyond any argument that the United States, within its estimation of its policy in the region, does not want any serious political solution to the crisis to be at the expense of the Syrian and Zionist sides in Lebanon.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says: The U.S. positions promoted by decisionmakers in Washington mean that the United States wants to maintain the situation in Lebanon as it is now so that bargains between the Zionist entity and the Syrian regime on the Lebanese issue and parts of Lebanese territories can be facilitated in a way harmonious with the U.S. formula for the settlement.

The paper adds: This is not all the United States does. Whenever truly patriotic Lebanese voices emerge, calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, extending Lebanese sovereignty over all Lebanese territories, and solving differences between the Lebanese within a national framework, U.S. voices emerge calling for self-restraint and refrain from adventures.

AL-JUMHURIYAH calls on the U.S. Administration to remember that the people of Lebanon have an indisputable right to sovereignty over their national soil, and also have the right to demand the withdrawal of forces belonging to the Zionist entity, the Syrian regime, and the Iranian regime from Lebanon.

The paper concludes: If the United States wants to play a truly positive role in solving the Lebanese crisis, then this role is defined and well known. The tripartite Arab committee asked Washington for this role; namely, pressing the Zionist entity into withdrawing from Lebanon so that this would help the call for the withdrawal of the Syrian regime's forces as well.

Iraq Reportedly Sends Arms to 'Awn via Al-'Aqaba
JN2806133189 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0930 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Citing U.S. and Israeli sources, THE WASHINGTON TIMES reported today that Iraq is supplying Soviet-made surface-to-surface FROG missiles to Lebanese Christian forces led by General Michel 'Awn. The Iraqis were further said to have sent a number of these missiles, otherwise called Luna by the Soviets, to the southern Jordanian port of al-'Aqaba en route to the Christian forces in Lebanon for deployment against Syrian forces.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES quotes an official intelligence source as saying that the American Administration has concluded that a number of these missiles have actually been delivered to the forces of Gen 'Awn. American officials are quoted as saying that Washington has expressed its concern to the Jordanian and Iraqi Governments over arms shipments and, more particularly, missiles.

JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY on 14 May carried a similar report, denied by the Iraqi Embassy in Washington, saying that Iraq was supplying Soviet-made surface-to-surface missiles to the Christian forces in Lebanon.

Syrians Shell Jubayl Coast; Other Clashes Reported

NC2906051689 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Excerpts] At approximately 0700 today, Syrian artillery began to shell the Jubayl coast violently for approximately 15 minutes. Meanwhile, shells have hit the fringes of al-Ashrafiyah.

Media sources in West Beirut have reported that a number of shells have also fallen on the area of Ra's Bayrut, particularly the military beach.

At 0405 this morning, the al-Matn coast and the fringes of al-Ashrafiyah were hit by a number of shells. [passage omitted]

Intermittent clashes took place along the al-Barjawi, Sodeco, and Primo combat lines this morning.

'Violent' Clashes Reported in Beirut Area

NC2906094089 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] A security source informed us a short while ago that the al-Barbir-Museum combat line has been the scene of violent clashes since 1145 today. Machineguns, rockets, and tanks are being used in the fighting. This security setback was perpetrated by the al-Yarzah [Defense Ministry] army by directing sniper fire at residential districts of al-Barbir, Barbur, and Ra's al-Nab'. There have been no immediate reports of casualties.

Israel Reportedly Annexing Border Land

NC2906063789 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] According to security reports in the south, the Israeli occupation authorities are relentlessly working to complete the annexation and judaization of Lebanese land without Lebanese authorities or the United Nations making any effort to stop them.

The same sources pointed out that the Israelis have almost completed their plan to annex a strip of land in the Mtullah area measuring 1 meter wide and 1,000 meters long. The sources noted that the judaization of the border land is taking place expeditiously before the Lebanese parties agree on the future president.

Leaders Comment on Oran Summit Statement

NC2806170889 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, has commented on the Oran summit statement inviting the chamber to meet outside Lebanon, saying: The Chamber of Deputies has always been and is still fully prepared to carry out its duty. Speaker al-Husayni added that he supports the Arab committee's efforts and pins great hopes on them to solve the Lebanese crisis. He said that this reflects positively on Arab interests. Speaker al-Husayni called for taking advantage of this opportunity and mobilizing all resources to save the homeland by dealing positively with these issues and carrying out our duty to implement the Arab summit resolutions. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi said that the Oran summit has given top priority to a political solution. He added that the tripartite Arab committee has defined its goals as carrying out the reforms first and then holding the elections. He pointed out that the link between the political and security solutions is clear and that the lifting of the blockades and reopening of the crossing points will help the political action.

Dr Albert Mukhaybir, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, stated that the report published about the results of the meeting of the higher tripartite committee does not constitute an official statement regarding which an opinion can be expressed. He added that he could not believe that the comittee could even contemplate or propose inviting the deputies to meet outside Lebanon. He said that this would constitute a departure from the law and the Constitution and that the deputies have no right to meet outside Lebanon.

Former Minister Marwan Hamadah said that the ball is now in General 'Awn's court. He also pointed out that the Oran summit statement does not include any resolutions which were not expected. [passage omitted]

Deputy Hashim al-Husayni expressed his approval of the Arab resolutions and of the tripartite committee's call inviting the deputies to meet outside Lebanon. He pointed out that it is difficult to discuss the constitutional deadlines inside Lebanon because of the security situation. [passage omitted]

Deputy August Bakhus stated that he is against the deputies meeting outside Lebanon to discuss reform or other issues, while Deputy Edward Hunayn said that there is no justification for the deputies to go abroad if they can meet in Lebanon. Deputy Shafiq Badr stated that the Oran summit resolutions are good, provided they are implemented. He said that he is ready to go anywhere for the sake of Lebanon's salvation.

Removal of 'Hostile Obstacle' in Lebanon Urged

JN2806135489 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: It is no longer a secret that the deviationist and isolationist clique in Lebanon is working to obstruct and block any Arab solution ensuring Lebanon's unity and Arabism and leading to the realization of political reforms. There is nothing to deter this deviationist clique from assailing all the positive signs emerging from the efforts to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis, including the Arab role, which is coming into view through the efforts of the three-member Arab committee launched in accordance with the Casablanca summit resolutions. These resolutions emanated from the need to affirm the Arabism and unity of Lebanon—land and people—and to effect the political reforms that will ensure justice and equality for all Lebanese regarding their rights and duties.

This behavior of the isolationist clique confirms that it takes into account neither national values nor the existence of a nationalist Lebanon. Its behavior shows that it respects neither legitimacy nor spiritual leaderships. No, this clique is escalating its offensive in all directions in a manner that serves its immersion and involvement in the implementation of the Israeli scheme to partition Lebanon and obliterate its Arab identity. The clique is depending on the Zionists' support and arms shipments from the fascist Saddam regime via the ports of occupied Palestine and in coordination with the Zionist enemy with the aim of destroying and ruining Lebanon, killing its sons, immersing it in a sea of blood, and consequently turning it into a base for the enemies of the Arab nation.

Hence, it can be said that the one who supports the Zionized clique is actually supporting the enemies of the Arab nation. The fascist Saddam regime is not content with supporting the Zionized clique. No, this regime along with Israel, is instigating this clique to continue to reject the Arab solution to the crisis and to work to implement a destructive Zionist scheme targeting not only Lebanon but the entire Arab region.

If the elimination of the Zionist condition in Lebanon is a national and pan-Arab necessity dictated by the interests of Lebanon—homeland and people—exposing the role of the fascist Saddam regime and putting an end to this role is an inevitable necessity to foil the wagers of 'Awn and his clique on schemes hostile to Lebanon and the Arab nation.

The Zionized 'Awn clique, which draws its strength from Israel and the fascist Saddam regime, is isolated in the Lebanese and Arab arenas and even in east Beirut where its control is secured through terrorism. This fact is well known to all Lebanese and the three-member committee. This committee also knows that 'Awn and his clique are the party obstructing its efforts.

To help implement the efforts of the three-member Arab committee, the hostile obstacle standing in the way must be removed so that suitable atmospheres for effecting reforms and bringing about a comprehensive national political solution in Lebanon can be created. Saving Lebanon and safeguarding its Arabism and unity are a national and pan-Arab task dictated by the need to preserve Lebanon and protect the nation's pan-Arab interests. Moreover, it is an urgent, vital task, confirming anew the need to accelerate efforts to eliminate the Zionist condition, its agents, and its subversive tools in the Lebanese arena because it is no longer permissible to link Lebanon's fate to a clique that is toying with Lebanon and the Lebanese to serve its tyrannical lusts, harmful privileges, suspect connections with the Zionist enemy, and involvement in its schemes that are hostile to Lebanon and the Arab nation.

Libya's Jallud Arrives in Damascus for Talks

JN2806154689 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Major 'Abd-al-Salam Jallud, member of the 1 September Revolution Command in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, arrived in Damascus at 1415 this afternoon on a visit to Syria.

Heading the group receiving him at Damascus International Airport was Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam. He was also received by the charge d'affaires of the Libyan Liaison Bureau in Damascus and a number of the Palestinian faction leaders.

Received by Khaddam

JN2806185989 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Damascus—Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam at 1900 this evening received Major 'Abd-al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan leadership. Talks centered on bilateral relations and the situation in the Arab region.

MENA Interviews Speaker on Arab Affairs

NC2806143289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1129 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Damascus, 28 Jun (MENA)—'Abd-al-Qadir Qaddurah, speaker of the Syrian People's Assembly, has praised the policies of President Husni Mubarak, saying that his domestic and foreign policies have won the appreciation of all the Arab kings and presidents. All of them, he said, have described his policies as good.

In an interview conducted by MENA correspondent 'Ali Hasan, Qaddurah expressed Syria's appreciation and respect for Mubarak's policies and statements on various Arab affairs issues.

The Syrian speaker said that his country received the news of Egypt's restoration to the Arab League with due appreciation, noting that no one can deny that Egypt is an integral and important part of the Arab world and that its people are an important and much beloved segment of the Arab nation.

Qaddurah said that Syrian appreciation of President Mubarak's policies was evident in the meeting of Presidents Mubarak and Hafiz al-Asad in Casablanca, a meeting which reflected positively on the atmosphere of relations between the two countries.

As for Syria's position on the Lebanese crisis, Qaddurah said that the Lebanese problem is between the Lebanese and not between Lebanon and Syria. He expressed hope that the tripartite committee stemming from the Casablanca summit will succeed in its mission to resolve the Lebanese crisis. He also asserted that Syria had supported the decision to form that committee and will provide all the support needed to ensure the success of its efforts.

Responding to a question on Syria's views of how a practical solution for the Palestinian problem can be found, Qaddurah said that the best solution for that problem can be found by holding an international conference for Middle East peace and restoring the national rights of the Palestinian people—namely, their right for self determination, for an independent state on their national soil, and for a return to their homeland. These, Qaddurah said, are the principal conditions on which any solution to the Palestinian issue should be based.

The Syrian official voiced his belief that the Casablanca summit has produced a clear outline of the way to resolve the Palestinian issue.

Replying to a question on Syrian-Palestinian relations, Qaddurah said that Syria and the PLO differ on the priorities involved in the conflict and on the method of tackling the Palestinian issue, as well as on the international peace conference and the form that conference should take. Despite that, Qaddurah added, Syria is committed to the resolutions of the Casablanca summit. The Syrian speaker said that Syrian-Palestinian relations are not as bad as some depict them, adding that efforts are currently under way to narrow the differences between the two sides.

Asked about Syrian views on how a U.S.-Soviet rapprochement would affect the Middle East situation, Qaddurah said that rapprochement will have positive repercussions in the region, noting that the Soviet Union basically believes in finding a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Middle East problem through the international peace conference and that the United States is beginning to show a certain interest in the idea of holding such a conference.

In answer to a question about the role which the Nonaligned Movement can play in resolving the Middle East crisis, the Syrian speaker said: We believe that the nonaligned countries will have an effective role with regard to holding the international conference for peace in the Middle East and to finding a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem. [passage omitted]

Egyptian Trade Union Delegation Visits

JN2806163189 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1422 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Damascus, 28 Jun (SANA)—'Izz-al-Din Nasir, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions, received here today Mr Anwar al-'Ashmawi, deputy chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions in Egypt.

During the meeting, discussion centered on relations between the two unions and their importance in entrenching the unity of the Arab trade union movement, especially after the return of the Egyptian Trade Union to perform its union and political responsibilities within the framework of the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions.

'Izz-al-Din Nasir presented aspects of the great development in the life of the Syrian working class and their effective economic and social role.

Anwar al-'Ashmawi indicated the desire of the Egyptian Trade Union to strengthen bilateral relations to serve and entrench the unity of the Arab trade union movement within the framework of the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions.

Al-'Ashmawi expressed his appreciation of the invitation extended by 'Izz-al-Din Nasir, chairman of the Syrian Trade Union, to a delegation of Egyptian trade unions to visit Syria.

Afghanistan

Appointment of U.S. Envoy to Mujahidin Criticized

LD2606082589 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0419 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Kabul, June 25, BAKHTAR—A political observer of BAKHTAR writes: The United States has appointed Peter Tomsen as its envoy to the Afghan armed extremist groups concentrated in Peshawar.

The appointment of Peter Tomsen by the United States to lead and instruct the Afghan extremists in Pakistan is considered as another kind of interference of the White House administration in the intensification and worsening of the situation in Afghanistan. On the one hand, sending of Peter Tomsen to Pakistan is contrary to all international laws and norms and flagrant violation of the U.S. Government from the provisions of the Geneva accords at the foot of which the United States signed as a guarantor.

On the other, the main goal of the appointment of Peter Tomsen in Pakistan is to arrange dispersed organisations of extremists and to regain their disgraced stand in military and political spheres.

But it is interesting that Peter Tomsen strives to cooperate with the seven alliance following the ousting of General Hamid Gul, chairman of "ISI" [Interservices Intelligence] of Pakistan but General Hamid Gul could not fulfill the greedy and aggressive goals of the U.S. Government in regard to Afghanistan as Washington wished, so it was necessary for America to send its liasion representative to replace General Hamid Gul.

Mostly, political observers believe in that at present Tomsen will not only carry on Hamid Gul's duty for the continuation of war in Afghanistan but in fact he will also lead the seven alliance as well. Besides, he will distribute U.S. arms to the extremist groups under his direct supervision. Question arises that can Tomsen remove the shameful car of traitors from the faces of the leaders of the said groups in the world arena and regain their lost credibility.

The essence of the "seven-alliance" was fully revealed after the return of the Soviet military contingents from Afghanistan. The people of Afghanistan and even domestic commanders of the opposition armed forces found out that the heads of the "seven-alliance" continue fighting not for Islam but for the annexation of Afghanistan with Pakistan and destruction of the country. Nobody will also forget Mojaddedi's assertion that they will stand along with Pakistan if war breaks between the two countries.

Under these reasons, the extremists are no longer mujahidin and now the people of Afghanistan are vigorously fighting against the extremists as well as their American, Pakistani and Saudi Wahhabis and independently defending the country. The wishes of Peter Tomsen based on helping extremists until their victory will be smashed like that of General Hamid who had also said that Jalalabad city will be occupied a few hours after the withdrawal of the Soviet military contingents. However, the appointment of Peter Tomsen reminds us the saying of Beilenson, member of Democratic Party and the head of a committee in the U.S. Congress. He, in his article published in daily NEW YORK TIMES a month ago, had suggested that the continuation of U.S. military assistance to the Afghan extremists will further jeopardize the prestige of the United States because the Afghans regard the United States responsible for the continuation of war in Afghanistan.

With the appointment of Peter Tomsen as the U.S. liaison representative with the Afghan extremists for the continuation of war in the Republic of Afghanistan it has become clear to the world public that it is the United States which does not want the solution of the Afghan issue through political means but it is desirous of the continuation of war and further killing of Afghans.

Under the prevailing conditions in which our peaceful proposals are not accepted and aggression is imposed on us, we do not have any other alternative but to defend our country and to keep on our armed struggle.

'Gross Violation' of Law Seen

AU2906065689 Paris AFP in English
0317 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] The Hague, June 29 (AFP)—Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Wednesday slammed the U.S. Government decision to send a special envoy to the Afghan resistance in Pakistan as inconsistent with the Geneva agreements ending the Soviet military presence in the country.

"It is indeed surprising to note that the United States of America, contrary to the Geneva agreements, has appointed a representative to the puppet 'interim Afghan Government' established in the foreign soil," 'Abdul Wakil said here.

This was "a gross violation of the established norms of inter-state relations and the recognized norms of international law."

The Geneva accord was reached by Afghanistan and Pakistan on April 14 last year and is being co-sponsored by Washington and Moscow.

Envoy Peter Tomsen, who holds ambassadorial rank, arrived in Islamabad Wednesday and met with U.S. Ambassador Robert Oakley soon after his arrival.

He said his nomination, announced on April 6 in Washington, was aimed at strongly affirming the U.S. Government's support for "the struggle of Afghan people for self-determination." Mr. Tomsen was scheduled to meet mujahedeen leaders in the next few days, according to U.S. sources said.

Mr. Wakil was speaking at an international law conference of the Nonaligned Movement held at the United Nations' International Court of Justice here.

He also rapped Pakistan for "flagrantly violating the Geneva agreements" by allowing a "puppet interim government" of the Afghan resistance to be set up on its territory.

"Over 125 military training centers of extremists not only still function in the territory of Pakistan but are also increasingly supplied with military hardwear and modern weapons and ammunition," he added.

He said the 11th and 18th Divisions of Pakistan's Army "together with anti-Afghan armed extremists and Saudi Wahabi mercenaries launched a sanguinary aggression on the border cities of Qandahar, Khowst and especially Jalalabad."

He accused Islamabad of "arming itself with advanced weapons which is beyond her defence requirements."

"Contrary to international law, Pakistan is encouraging secessionist activities in the neighbouring countries by material and politicial means," he added.

U.S. Consul Meets Detained U.S. Journalist

LD2806191689 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Mrs R. Smith, consul from the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, who arrived in Kabul yesterday to meet U.S. journalist T. O'Brien, met the Foreign Ministry's head of consulate affairs today.

According to another report, this afternoon R. Smith met T. O'Brien, who is undergoing investigation in Afghanistan on charges of illegal entry and unpermissible activities.

Najibullah Receives Media Representatives

LD2906082889 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0451 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Kabul, June 28, BAKHTAR—"I am in favour of press freedom and democracy which should help in tackling our difficulties", said Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan, addressing in a session of representatives of mass media held here today.

President Najibullah reiterated that the information propaganda and activity should be a forerunner of the present policy of the Republic of Afghanistan and should give it a wide reflection. Journalism, he stressed, should serve the cause of peace in this war-stricken country. Journalism should impart to the common people political awareness, science and culture, progress and happiness, President Najibullah added.

After a comprehensive assessment of the activities of the mass media, President Najibullah talked about the forthcoming course of action to be taken by the press organs as well as regarding the journalists' duties in publishing facts and enlightening the public opinion. President Najibullah specified the major aspects of press activity to be directed towards the realisation of the policy of national reconciliation under the present military-politico situation of the country.

Touching on the press role, he recalled the achievements of the mass media in the past months citing as an example the bold and open publication of the issues, ever-further realism in dissimination of information to the people, explicit reaction against anti-Afghan psychological war, publication of people's problems in a realistic manner and the approach taken to open flagrant dialogue with the people.

Later, the responsible persons and journalists of different publication organs presented their views and suggestions for improving the activities of the mass media. President Najibullah referred the journalists' views and suggestions to an ad hoc commission for action.

Afghan Mujahidin Shoot Down 4 Planes

LD2606153789 Tehran IRNA in English 1525 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Islamabad, June 26, IRNA—Afghan mujahideen shot down three warplanes and a helicopter of the Kabul regime last Wednesday [21 June], informed mujahideen sources said here today.

They said the three planes were downed in Mazar-e Sharif and Baghlan, while the helicopter was blasted in Qandahar.

Over 30 Regime Soldiers Die in Helicopter Crash

BK2806134189 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say over 30 Kabul regime soldiers have been killed in a collision between two helicopters over Jalalabad airport. They include the pilot and all others aboard the two helicopters.

Meanwhile, fighting is continuing around Jalalabad, besieged by mujahidin for the last 4 months. Kabul Radio said mujahidin hit the strategic [word indistinct] radars at (Tah Khaneh) in the center of Kabul [words indistinct] killing at least four troops and wounding seven others.

Mujahidin Seize 8 Posts, 1 Power Station

BK2906024889 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin are reported to have captured three Kabul regime military posts after killing a post commander north of Qandahar Airport. They also captured 46 soldiers and 9 officers in this attack.

The mujahidin have captured a power station of the Second Army Corps near Qandahar. They also destroyed five posts in Shahr-e Bozorg subdistrict of Badakhshan Province. A total of 60 Kabul regime soldiers were killed and 25 captured in this operation. The mujahidin also destroyed an ammunition dump in the Aliabad District and captured three KHAD [Afghan secret police] members.

Bangladesh

Opposition Strike Ends Without 'Major Incident'

BK2806135989 Hong Kong AFP in English 1257 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Dhaka, June 28 (AFP)—Life returned to normal in Dhaka and other cities after a half-day strike called by the opposition Awami League ended Wednesday [28 June] without major incident. The strike was called to protest new tax proposals in the government's budget.

Vehicles returned to the streets, and banks, businesses and shopping centres reopened after the dawn-to-noon work stoppage, which was mostly peaceful.

Police and paramilitary Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) border guards who had been patrolling major thoroughfares were seen withdrawing.

Except for small demonstrations by party activists and street urchins brandishing rods and bamboo sticks, the capital was calm and no major violence was reported, a police official on duty in downtown Moitijheel said.

All transport, including government buses, stayed off the streets, forcing hundreds of commuters to either walk to work or hitch a ride on rickshaws, which have been kept outside the strike.

The stoppage was observed in the southwestern industrial centre of Khulna, where strikers damaged an empty bus trying to ply the roads, a resident said by telephone. The resident added however that some factories and the inland river port had operated normally during the day.

In the major port city of Chittagong in the southeast the work stoppage was successful and ended peacefully, a resident there said.

The Awami League-dominated eight-party alliance backed the strike to protest against the national budget announced this month in Parliament proposing some 104 million dollars in additional taxes. The strikers opposed the tax increases and termed the new budget for fiscal 1989-90 as "anti-people."

Party sources here said the strike was an attempt to revive the dormant campaign to force President Hussain Mohammad Ershad to step down.

A post-strike rally is scheduled in downtown Gulistan districts, which organisers said would be adddressed by league chief Shiekh Hasina Wajed.

Meanwhile, an official announcement carried by the BSS [BANGLADESH SANGBAD SANGSTHA] news agency late Tuesday said the government has postponed several college final examinations scheduled for Wednesday for "unavoidable reasons."

India

Gandhi on LTTE Accord; U.S. Trade Act List

BK2906091589 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] The prime minister has said that he will not make any comment on the agreement reached between the Sri Lankan Government and the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] as these are only press reports. He said he is awaiting a detailed official report on the agreement. Mr Rajiv Gandhi was talking to newsmen on arrival in Indore this morning.

Replying to a query, he said that there was no question of change in the leadership in Madhya Pradesh. Regarding Congress-I's attitude toward the left parties, he said we have always worked together with progressive forces opposing communalism. He said it was unfortunate that the left parties were now compromising their position on such issues. Asked about the welfare measures for tribals, the prime minister said that the government had sought opinion on this matter which will be incorporated in the proposed panchayati raj [village administration system] bill. He expressed confidence that the bill would help in undertaking the special developmental program for tribals.

Mr Gandhi is scheduled to address a kissan sammelan [farmers conference] at Hoshangabad and a teachers convention at Panchmani later today.

Later, addressing a huge public meeting in Indore, the prime minister said India will not succumb to any outside pressure while pursuing its goal of self-reliance. Mr Rajiv Gandhi referred to the Super 301 provision of the U.S. Trade Act and said India will not discuss anything with America in this regard. He called upon the people to rise against this economic colonialism of foreign powers. He said these powers had opposed the launching of [intermediate range ballstic missile] Agni, but the policies of self-reliance in the field of defense would be continued.

The prime minister lashed out at the opposition parties who are joining hands with each other just to gain powers, compromising their ideologies. He said these parties cannot work for development of the nation as they do not have any principles. Referring to the panchayati raj, Mr Gandhi said the Government wants to strengthen panchayats [village councils] and local bodies so that they could chalk out their own programs of development.

Gandhi for Strict Adherence to SAARC Charter

BK2906035489 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has expressed the hope that member-countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation—SAARC—will strictly adhere to the charter and norms of the institution to strengthen it further. Talking to newsmen at Kanpur Airport on his arrival from Banda last evening, he asserted that the SAARC Charter is very clear about discussions on issues of multilateral nature rather than on bilateral issues. Therefore, bilateral issues should not be allowed to be raised, he added.

Mr Gandhi was replying to a question about the fate of the SAARC in the wake of Sri Lanka's decision to boycott the SAARC foreign ministers' meeting in Islamabad. He said the member-countries should continue to respect the charter rather than break the organization.

It may be recalled that the Islamabad SAARC foreign ministers' meeting has been postponed following Sri Lanka's insistence on raising bilateral issues.

Addressing a meeting in Kanpur, Mr Gandhi said the country will not bow down against any foreign political or economic pressures.

The prime minister also announced that a multipronged strategy would be launched soon to usher in a new green revolution. Addressing a massive public meeting in Lucknow, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said that a subcommittee of the union cabinet will be set up to formulate the policy for green revolution. [passage omitted]

Tripura Denies Training Bangladeshi Insurgents

BK2806110289 Hong Kong AFP in English 1050 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Excerpt] New Delhi, June 28 (AFP)—The administration of northeastern Tripura State denied charges Wednesday that Bangladeshi tribal insurgents were being trained and armed in India, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported.

Chief Minister S.R. Majumdar told reporters in Tripura's State capital, Agartala, that India was neither arming nor training outlawed guerrillas from the Shanti Bahini (peace force), PTI said.

"It is not our (India's) policy to aid rebel groups of a foreign country or to create tension in their land," Mr. Majumdar said, referring to frequent charges by Bangladesh that India supported the Shanti Bahini's separatist cause in Bangladesh's southeastern Chittagong hill tracts.

"All reports of the guerrillas having bases in Tripura, or receiving arms from our country, are nothing but mischevious propaganda to malign India," said Mr. Majumdar, a member of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party. [passage omitted]

Bangladeshi Chakma Refugees Still Enter Tripura

BK2306145089 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] The increasing influx of Chakma refugees from Bangladesh to Tripura is causing concern to the center as it is creating socio-economic tension in the state. Official sources in New Delhi pointed out that in 1 month between middle of May and middle of June this year, nearly 15,000 refugees entered Tripura taking up the total to more than 58,000 since 1986. One more camp had to be set up to accommodate the new refugees in addition to the existing five. The government had already spent 13 crore rupees till March this year. [sentence as heard]

The sources said that the continued presence of such a large number of refugees in a small state is causing serious strain to the state government and creating other complications. The government is keen on early repatriation of the refugees.

Border Patrolling Intensified

BK2606093289 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] The Border Security Force has intensified patrolling on the India-Bangladesh border in Tripura to check smuggling. According to official sources, it has seized contraband worth about 27 lakh rupees in west Tripura since January this year. The goods confiscated include commodities worth more than 24 lakh rupees, which were being sent to Bangladesh, and materials worth over 2.36 lakh rupees coming from that country.

Refugee Influx Causes Concern

BK2806161489 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] The government has expressed its concern over the increased influx of Chakma refugees into India from Bangladesh. An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that no assistance is being given to the Chakmas in Bangladesh. He said this when his attention was drawn by newsmen to the reports to this effect in a section of the press. He said India has repeatedly asked Bangladesh to take back the Chakma refugees.

A delegation from Bangladesh also visited the refugee camps in Tripura last month and interviewed some of them. During last month alone, about 14,000 refugees have entered India. They have been increasingly reluctant to return to Bangladesh because of the disturbed conditions there. At present, more than 50,000 Chakma refugees are staying in various refugee camps in India.

Rao Suggests Topics for Talks With Nepal

BK2906030889 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] India has suggested a list of subjects for discussions with Nepal. The external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, has written to his Nepalese counterpart, Mr S.K. Upadhayaya, that India would like to discuss issues of security perception and bilateral understanding, besides matters relating to trade and transit, prevention of unauthorized trade, and overall economic cooperation.

All India Radio's Kathmandu correspondent, Sushil Chopra, reports that copies of Mr Rao's letter and other documents regarding Indo-Nepal relations were distributed to the Rashtriya Panchayat [parliament] members along with the Nepalese foreign minister's latest statement on the subject.

Reiterating that India values its traditional and friendly ties with Nepal, the letter has sought views from Nepal on the issues to be negotiated.

External Affairs Minister Visits Poland

For reportage on the visit of Natwar Singh, minister of state for external affairs, see the 22 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Defense Minister To Discuss Ties With U.S.

BK2606091589 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] The defense minister, Mr K.C. Pant, has said that he will discuss with Washington matters in the larger perspective of Indo-American cooperation and not the problems of particular countries, even while talking about regional matters. Mr Pant, who is leading a high-powered delegation to the United States, said the U.S. defense secretary's visit to India and Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi's to the United States have laid the foundation for more Indo-U.S. cooperation in many areas, including transfer of technology.

'Disinformation' on Arms Production Criticized

BK2806124389 Delhi PATRIOT in English 12 Jun 89 p 4

[Article by Rama Rao: "India Tops in Arms Production?"]

[Text] A news item under the near-sensational headline "India tops in arms production" appeared recently in a leading English daily of the capital. The headline conceals far more than it reveals and appears to be an unintended exercise in disinformation. It seems to have been taken from a study carried out by the World Watch Institute, a Washington-based non-profit organisation that regularly carries out studies pertaining to population, environment, third world poverty and related issues but not generally on matters military.

Even from the brief summary of the study contained in the body of the news report, it is clear that the Third World collectively "accounted for only a small proportion of the nearly $200 bn [billion] annual world military production". The study, reportedly, also observes that "establishing an arms industry has been justified as a short-cut to industrialisation—an attempt made in Latin America as early as the Thirties".

Significantly, it also adds that "the policy of stimulating civilian industry through arms production, however, has largely been a failure".

Several issues are mixed up in these general statements and the average reader who may read the headline and quickly glance at the accompanying report may leave with the impression that India is spending huge sums on arms production. The writer of the World Watch Institute study may have merely taken the points that he has made from a New York or Washington newspaper or periodical.

Such articles are specially written by mediamen on the basis of briefings from the CIA or any other official agency so that they may appear in newspapers and other periodicals in India, or other third world countries. India's regional rivals could then reproduce the same in their newspapers. Some consequences of this, generally, are that the latter countries would ask for and receive from the US more arms for "self-defence" against neighbouring India which can be portrayed as frantically building up its arms production capability and military clout.

At a different level, India's alleged military strength is being cited as the main reason for India being tough and acting as the "Big Brother" in its trade and economic dealings with smaller neighbours and especially Nepal. India's trade policy or its relations with neighbouring countries, however, are not the central issues for this discussion. The subject was mentioned only to remind ourselves that the picture of India as a 'bully' in its dealings with weaker countries serves the purpose of prejudicing unsuspecting people of Third World countries against India. This the Indian diplomats and policy-planners can ill afford to ignore.

Regarding India military strength, the facts are well known. Unlike in some neighboring countries, the administration in India presents its defence budget as also the annual budgets for other departments of Government to Parliament and members of Parliament discuss budget proposals in detail. The only valid criticism can be, that the cost of defence imports by India in any particular year may not be known immediately.

Even in
details a such cases, enterprising journalists unearth
attentiond at least some newspapers and journals draw
chases a to the country's improvident or unwise pur-
items, Inbroad. Despite the recent imports of defence
and halfdia's defence outlay is no more than four to four
1989-90percent of its GNP [gross national product]. For
keep defthe Defence Minister in a determined move to
checkedence expenditure under strict control, not only
year, buthe trend to increase defence outlays year after
tions for actually reversed the trend by reducing alloca-
begin wi defence by a modest Rs [rupees] 200 crore to
h.

India's
meeting lefence needs and budgetary allocations for
prevailinthem have to be seen in the context of the
obvious g security environment in the region. This is
for dissuenough. We have to raise and maintain forces
powers fading neighbours enjoying the support of great
must be om attacking us; and should we be attacked we
weaknessble to hold our own. Our weakness or perceived
occupy will only tempt aggressive neighbours to
unhappyour territories as we have learnt from our
experiences in the past.

The situa
when Fiction now is far more serious than it was in 1965
can tankld Marshal Ayub Khan, after receiving Ameri-
America, guns and aircraft, attacked us. For one thing,
than wasis far more committed to support Pakistan now
unhappy the case in 1965. The Shah of Iran until his
regional exit in the late Seventies was America's
if at all, gendarme. Pakistan then had only a minor role,
point. in regional affairs, from the American view-

Now, ho
Iran-Iraqwever, following the Afghan Civil War, the
Arabian war and uncertainties in the Gulf region and
The ally Peninsula, US wants a dependable regional ally.
regional must be capable of, and willing to, carry out
the needsecurity operations on America's behalf should
filled thisarise. Pakistan under Ziaul Haq willingly ful-
option bs role although, for his own survival Zia had no
Army nout to secure America's support. The Pakistani
the manw, in order to retain its own dominant share in
anxious tagement of national affairs, is by no means
o see a settlement of the Afghanistan issue.

Thus, for
that Paki furthering its own interests, the US is ensuring
that thisstan remains militarily strong and furthermore
camp. Th well armed Pakistan stays firmly in the US
be entirehe recent thaw in Sino-Soviet relations may not
the Chindy welcome to the US. Should the Soviets and
be in theise decide as they seem to have that it will not
the US lr interests to maintain adversary relationships,
This in tleverage over the two will be greatly reduced.
over Chiurn would result in Pakistan losing its leverage
seems to na to a large extent, especially as the latter too
cordial, nbe interested now in maintaining correct, if not
elations with India.

Given the turmoil within China itself in the wake of what seems to be the second Cultural Revolution and the continuing unrest in Tibet and consequent vulnerability, China may not be anxious, as in earlier days, to aid Pakistan at India's expense.

The US commitment to Pakistan is well documented. Mr Howard Schaffer, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and Asian Affairs, in his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs on March 8, made the following points while pleading for sanctioning $4.02 bn aid to Pakistan over the period FY [fiscal year] 1988-93.

1. "It is important (for the US) to have a staunch friend in that volatile and uncertain part of the world;

2. Failure to honour our commitment to Pakistan (i.e. stopping aid) would be seen by Pakistan as betrayal;

3. Friendship with Pakistan will facilitate our cooperation in providing assistance to Afghanistan.

4. The US must not be seen as befriending another nation until American goals are achieved and then abandoning it. Such behaviour would redound to our discredit, creating doubts about American reliability among our allies and in other potential front line states."

Mr Schaffer added that "many Pakistanis believe—as do many Americans—that an effective defence capability is a pre-requisite for maintaining good relations between India and Pakistan as the single most important contribution to peace and stability in the region." Concluding his testimony before the House Subcommittee, Howard Schaffer pleaded that "Pakistan's plans to modernise its armed forces would be seriously disrupted by any substantial reduction from our requested aid levels. Any substantial reductions would force the Government of Pakistan to spend more of its limited foreign exchange on arms which it could better spend on economic development."

Thus, although the State Department is generally more objective than the Pentagon in dealing with India-Pakistan issues, it is also firmly committed to provide military and economic aid to Pakistan so that the latter may have an "effective defence capability" vis-a-vis India. Pakistan has that and more.

Further more, Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme seems to have been making very rapid progress. Dr Abdul Qadeer and his team of scientists at Kahuta seem to have made spectacular progress in enriching uranium, producing tritium and in miniaturising nuclear weapons including tritium triggered weapons. This last is basically a hydrogen bomb.

These weapons can be delivered on targets by its F-16s and Mirages. Nor is Pakistan lacking in missiles which can carry nuclear warheads and reach India's population and industrial centres.

To return to the World Watch Institute's theme of weapon production by India. This country can produce the weapons it needs, it does not export its armaments, except the simpler weapons and that in small quantities. In contrast, Pakistan exports small arms and other land weapons as well as some light aircraft to West Asian countries. The major distributor of weapons and creator of tensions in Third World countries is the United States.

The World Watch Institute would do well to bring these to the notice of its readers.

Continuity of INSAT Services Ensured

BK2806163089 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] The Department of Space is taking all necessary measures to ensure the continuity of INSAT services after the damage caused to the INSAT-1D spacecraft at the Kennedy Space Center on the 20th of this month. An official press release in New Delhi says the services of INSAT-1B, which will continue till October, may be extended further. Back up services will also be provided by INSAT-1C, which is operating partially. Discussions are also in progress with INTELSAT and ARABSAT for getting some of the C-band transponders on lease.

Meanwhile, a detailed assessment and repair of the damages to the INSAT-1D have been undertaken. The Ford Aerospace Corporation will carry out various tests by the end of next month after which a new date will be fixed for launching INSAT-1D.

3 Hindu Groups Demand Imposition of Martial Law

BK2806164289 Hong Kong AFP in English 1636 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] New Delhi, June 28 (AFP) - Three influential Hindu groups demanded Wednesday that the Indian Government impose martial law in the troubled northern state of Punjab to combat Sikh separatist violence, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said.

The demand by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP, Indian People's Party), the Shiv Sena (Shiva's army) and the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS, National Self Service Organisation) followed the massacre of 22 Hindus by Sikh militants Sunday.

At a joint press conference in Bombay, leaders from the three groups said martial law should be clamped in parts of Punjab where Sikh separatists are most active, PTI said.

Sunday's massacre in the state's Moga town is "open proof of the hollowness of the central government's claim of stemming the tide of violence in Punjab and its failure to provide security to its citizens," they said.

They charged the government of Premier Rajiv Gandhi with "criminal negligence" for failing to tackle Sikh separatist violence, and called for a general strike on Monday in the western state of Maharashtra, of which Bombay is the capital.

On Sunday, the trio would organise silent marches and meetings all over Maharashtra in protest against the Punjab killings.

Victims of the Moga massacre were mainly workers of the RSS, which believes in the concept of a Hindu India but shuns electoral politics. The BJP, often called the RSS's political arm, and the Shiv Sena have formed an electoral alliance in Maharashtra.

Sikh separatist violence in Punjab has left more than 700 people dead so far this year.

2 Bombs Explode in Punjab; Farmer Killed

BK2806155689 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] In Punjab, at least six persons were injured in a bomb blast in a railway bogie [compartment] at Jagraun railway station in Ludhiana District this evening. According to an official spokesman, the bomb exploded in the toilet of the Ludhiana-Ferozepore train when it reached Jagraun railway station at about 1845. Another bomb planted in a toilet at the bus stop in Ludhiana city also exploded this evening. The explosion, however, caused no damage.

Meanwhile, terrorists shot dead a farmer in village Chun in Amritsar District last night.

Punjab 'Terrorists' Kill 4, Set Bus Ablaze

BK2906045889 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0435 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] In Punjab, terrorists shot dead four persons, including two members of the security forces, in separate incidents last night. In Kapurthala District, terrorists ambushed a jeep of the police patrol party near village Kabirpur, killing an inspector and a subinspector and seriously injuring the driver.

In Jullundur District, terrorists shot dead two scooterists near village Raipur Rian.

In Amritsar District, some armed terrorists hijacked a Punjab Roadways bus and set it ablaze after disembarking the occupants.

6 Killed in Bomb Blast in Gosaigaon of Assam

BK2906071889 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] In Assam, six persons, including a Bodo [tribal] extremist, were killed and several others injured in a bomb explosion. According to official sources, the incident

occurred while a bomb being carried by five militants exploded in Gosaigaon Subdivision of Kokrajhar District. Two militants were arrested by the police. The Assam home minister, Mr Brighu Kumar Phukan, visited Runighata Village of Kokrajhar District where 11 persons were killed in a bomb explosion on Tuesday [27 June]. An ex-gratia payment of 5,000 rupees to the next of kin of those killed has been sanctioned by the government.

Iran

Freedom Movement Unsure of Election Participation

LD2806131189 Tehran IRNA in English 1201 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 28, IRNA—The freedom movement of Iran may take part in next month's presidential election but has not made a decision yet, a leading members has been quoted in a daily paper Wednesday [28 June].

"So far the movement has not taken any decision in this regard," said Ibrahim Yazdi, a foreign minister in Prime Minister Mahdi Bazargan's provisional government after the Islamic revolution.

Bazargan who leads the movement had said several months ago that his party may participate in the election if conditions were "suitable."

The Interior Ministry was prepared to register the names of presidential candidates as of today for the next five days. The only known candidate and clear favorite for the July 28 election is Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

"In case of a decision on participation, the candidates will register with the election headquarters," Yazdi told the TEHRAN TIMES.

The daily ABRAR meanwhile said there were rumors about two others who may run for president but in a telephone contact both had denied they would be candidates. The paper did not name them.

"It is being said the candidates probably would be among those (in previous presidential elections) and Majlis deputies," it said.

The paper also quoted Interior Miniser 'Ali Akbar Mohtashami that Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i, whose presidential term does not end until October 5, may resign to allow the new president to take office sooner.

Prospective Candidates Fail To Register

LD2906081389 Tehran IRNA in English 0540 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 29, IRNA—In the first day for registration of presidential candidates 23 arrived at the Interior Ministry Wednesday [28 June] hoping to sign up and start their campaign for the July 28 election.

According to press reports Thursday only one prominent face—a Majlis deputy—was recognized by reporters.

Others included a retired judge, a psychology student and a shopkeeper. Their names cannot be published until the Council of Guardians approves their qualification to run for president.

However none of the prospective candidates were able to register as they were told by officials that their documents were incomplete. Registration will continue until July 2.

"I had a chat with friends and I decided that I must become a presidential candidate," one aspiring candidate told the daily Kayhan.

"Of course I know Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani can be the most credible and prominent candidate in this election but I thought my presence could add heat to the election."

Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani so far remains the leading candidate who clearly announced his intention earlier this month in a press conference.

According to the TEHRAN TIMES Rafsanjani will retain his post in the Majlis until the first results of the presidential elections are out and will resign if he secures the majority vote.

The law passed in 1985 states that a Majlis deputy is not required to resign from his post if he competes in the presidential election. All other candidates are required to do so.

Radio Comments on Elections, Referendum

LD2006131289 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Yesterday, in a press conference, the honorable interior minister announced the new date for the fifth presidential elections and the referendum on the constitutional amendments. The presidential elections and the referendum on the constitutional amendments will be held 3 weeks earlier than scheduled, on 28 July.

The amendments to the Constitution, which were in line with the instructions of Imam Khomeyni, may God be satisfied with his deeds, and based on the existing needs of the revolutionary society, were embarked on by the Constitution Reappraisal Council. During this period, thanks

to the relentless efforts of the Council members, ammendments and revisions were made on the areas which were specified by the great imam. [passage omitted]

Fortunately, at the start of the 2d decade of the Islamic revolution, using the long experience of managing Islamic Iran and amending the Constitution, the authorities have taken an effective step forward speedier progress in all affairs, which will no doubt entail suitable solutions to present the future problems facing the country and the society.

In the present conditions and following the passing away of Imam Khomeyni, the leader and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, since the enemies of Islam and the system have stepped up their efforts to deal blows to the Islamic Republic of Iran, the holding of elections for the fifth presidential term alongside the referendum on the constitutional amendments, while the whole world is watching, is another blow to the analyses and interpretations of the so-called Western commentators and Iranologists.

No doubt the extensive and active presence of the people in the forthcoming elections will be tantamount to a reaffirmation of allegiance to the ideas of our great imam and another horrific blow dealt by the risen ummah of Iran and all hegemonists.

Reappraisal Council Passes Revisions, Amendments

23 Jun Revisions Reported

NC2306180389 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] The 25th general session of the Council for the Reappraisal of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran was convened yesterday, presided over by Ayatollah Meshkini. During this session, debate on the recommendations of subcommittee No 2 continued during the second reading by the members of the council on the centralization of management in the executive branch. Following certain clarifications by the rapporteur on each article and speeches by those for and against the articles and an assessment of the proposals, the following articles were approved:

Article 57: The ruling powers in the Islamic Republic of Iran are the legislative, executive, and judicial branches under the supervision of the legal guardianship and the imammate of the ummah according to the forthcoming articles of the Constitution. These three branches are independent of one another.

In this article, the phrase "the president is the link among all three" has been deleted.

Article 60: Executive authority shall be exercised by the president and the Council of Ministers except in cases where the leader is directly responsible.

In this article the term "prime minist ister" has been deleted.

Article 69: The deliberations of the Islam benic Majlis must be open and a complete report must disseminated through the official press and mass media to the public. In emergency situations, when demanded by national security, the Majlis will hold closed sessions at the request of the president or one of the ministers or 10 Majlis deputies.

In this article the term "prime minist ister" has been deleted.

Article 70: The president and his deputies ers and ministers have the right to participate in the open Majlis sessions individually or collectively and can be accompanied by their advisers. If the deputies deem it necessary, ministers are obliged to attend and will be heard if they so request.

In this article, the term "prime minister" which occurred at the beginning and end of the article and the sentence "an invitation by the president to attend the Majlis must be approved by a majority" have been deleted.

Article 87: The president must first secure a vote of confidence from the Majlis for the Council of Ministers following its formation and prior to any other action. During his tenure, he may ask the Majlis for a vote of confidence in the Council of Ministers on important issues which are in dispute.

In this article the term "the president" and the phrase "for the Council of Ministers" have been added.

Article 88: In all cases when at least one-fourth of the Islamic Majlis deputies wish to question the president or when any deputy wishes to question one of the ministers about their responsibilities they are obligated to present themselves before the Majlis to reply to those questions. This reply should not be delayed for more than 1 month in the case of the president and 10 days in the case of a minister unless the Majlis believes there is genuine reason for the delay.

The phrases "in all cases when at least one-fourth of the Islamic Majlis deputies" and "to the president" at the beginning of the article and the phrases "for more than 1 month in the case of the president" and "in the case of a minister" at the end of the article should be inserted.

Article 89: The deputies of the Islamic Majlis can, in certain cases when they deem it necessary, interpellate the Council of Ministers or any cabinet minister. Impeachment can be considered in the Majlis when at least 10 persons demand it in writing. The Council of Ministers or the minister in question must appear before the Majlis within 10 days of such a demand to answer the questions posed by Majlis deputies and to secure their vote of confidence. The Majlis can pass a no-confidence

vote after presenting the necessary explanations for the interpellation if the minister or the Council of Ministers fail to appear before the Majlis. If the Majlis does not pass a vote of confidence, the minister or Council of Ministers being interpellated will be removed from office. In both cases the ministers impeached cannot become members of an immediately succeeding cabinet.

2. [no number one as heard] In cases when at least one-third of the Majlis deputies seek to impeach the president in his capacity as the manager of executive branch and for shortcomings in his administration of the country's executive affairs, the president should present himself to the Majlis within 1 month of the demand for his interpellation and should give adequate explanations of the charges. If, after statements made by those for and against, a two-thirds majority of Majlis deputies votes for the impeachment of the president, the orders for his removal will be conveyed to the leader.

In the above article the term "prime minister" has been removed from Clause one [as heard] and the clause number two has been added.

Article 110: In Clause C the phrase "prime minister" has been deleted. Clause Five should read: With the vote of the Islamic Majlis on his political incompetence, according to Article 89.

In Article 113, the phrase "regulating the three branches of government" has been deleted.

Article 122: The president is responsible to the nation, the leader, and the Islamic Majlis within the limits of his responsibilities and duties stipulated by the Constitution or the law.

In this article the phrase "as stipulated by the Constitution or the law" and the term "leader" have been added and the phrase "the manner of dealing with any violations will be determined by the law" has been deleted.

According to the Central News Unit, the next session of the Council for the Reappraisal of the Constitution will convene next Sunday.

25 Jun Presidential Deputy Article

LD2506194489 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 25 Jun 89

[Excerpts] The 25th general session of the Council for the Reappraisal of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran was held this afternoon. [passage omitted]

During the session a report from Committee No 2 on the centralization of the executive branch management was discussed.

The proposed principles were approved as follows: Principle 126: Government approved measures and regulations, after being approved by the cabinet, while being promulgated for implementation, will be brought to the attention of the Majlis speaker so that if he finds them to be contrary to the laws, he can send them back to the cabinet for reassessment with a statement of his reasons for doing so. In the principle, the phrase, will be brought to the president's attention, is replaced by the phrase, will be brought to the attention of the Majlis speaker; and at the beginning of the main sentence, the phrase, while being promulgated for implementation, has been added.

Principle 127 has been omitted, because, henceforth, the president will always attend cabinet sessions. Principle 128: The president will, on the recommendation of the foreign minister, approve and sign the credentials of ambassadors, and he will accept the credentials of ambassadors from other countries. In the principle, the phrase on the recommendation of the foreign minister, approve has been added.

During today's session a new article was approved as follows: The president will have deputies in order that he may perform his lawful duties. The first deputy president, on his approval, will be in charge of the cabinet and will be responsible for coordinating other deputies.

Articles Approved 26 Jun

NC2606060589 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] The 25th general session of the Council for the Reappraisal of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran was held yesterday afternoon. During the session, Ayatollah Meshkini, chairman of the Assembly of Experts, welcomed Majlis Speaker Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, noted his successful trip to the Soviet Union, and prayed for the Islamic Republic of Iran's success in all domestic and international fields.

The report from Committee No 2 on the centralization of the executive branch management was then discussed and the proposed articles were approved as follows:

Article 126: The decrees and regulations approved by the Council of Ministers shall be sent for implementation to the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Council. If he determines they are contrary to prevailing laws, he shall return them, explaining his reasons, to the Council of Ministers.

In this article the phrase to the president has been replaced by the phrase to the speaker of the Islamic consultative council, and the phrase sent for implementation has been added to the article.

Article 127 has been deleted because from now on the president will always be present [hozur darad] in the Council of Ministers.

Article 128: The president shall, at the request of the foreign minister, approve and sign the credentials of ambassadors and shall also receive the credentials of ambassadors from other countries.

In this article the phrase "at the request of the foreign minister, approve" has been added.

During yesterday's session of the Council for the Reappraisal of the Constitution, the following new article was approved: The president can have deputies so that he may perform his lawful duties. The first deputy president, on his approval, will be in charge of the cabinet and will be responsible for coordinating the work of the other deputies.

'New Articles' on Executive 29 Jun

NC2906082389 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Excerpts] The 29th general session of the Council for the Reappraisal of the Constitution [CRC] was held yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Ayatollah Meshkini. Six new articles on centralization in the executive branch were approved: [passage omitted]

1. The Islamic Majlis can submit laws governing organizations, companies, and governmental organizations or those affiliated to the government to the relevant committees of the Majlis for approval or, in accordance with Articles 72, 96, and 126 of the Constitution, it can submit them to the government in cases when they are not in contravention of the prevailing laws of the country.

2. The president can appoint representatives or special representatives with specific powers in cases when it is deemed expedient with the approval of the council of ministers. In such cases, the decisions by the representatives or the special representatives will be deemed [behokmeh] the decisions of the president and the council of ministers.

3. The president will be the head of the national security council of the country. The organization of this council and the extent of its jurisdiction will be specified by law.

4. The government can defer approval of some matters concerning its obligations to committees comprising some of the ministers. The decisions of such committees will, once endorsed by the president and found to be in accordance with Article 126, become legal and binding.

5. In cases where there is a difference of opinion or there is conflict with the legal obligations of the government apparatus, but this does not require any amendment or elaboration of the law, the decisions of the council of ministers taken on the recommendation of the president, will be legal and binding.

6. The president will tender his resignation to the leader.

Continuation of the session of the CRC has been postponed for today.

Further on Amendments

LD2906084189 Tehran IRNA in English 0810 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 29, IRNA—Six new articles of the Constitution were amended in the 29th session of the Constitutional Review Council (CRC) Wednesday.

According to a new article, the president, in special conditions and if necessary, can authorize a representative or representatives to implement tasks with the approval of the Council of Ministers. In such cases the decisions are considered as the decisions of the president and of the Council of Ministers.

The daily RESALAT Wednesday [28 June] reported that the CRC's two-month term, which ends on July 5, has been extended with the approval of the leader, Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i. It said Khamene'i, while urging expediance, called on the council to continue its work until it completes its tasks.

The amendments are to be put to a national referendum on July 28 on the same day as the presidential election.

The council also decided that the country's security council be headed by the president.

Ministries without ministers approved by the Majlis could be headed by a temporary caretaker for a maximum of three months after which a candidate must be introduced to the Majlis for approval.

It was also approved that the government could infer the adoption of certain decisions related to itself to a committee comprised of several ministers. The decisions could be carried out after being approved by the president. The 25-member CRC will have a meeting Thursday.

Further Reportage on Reappraisal Council Debates

Debates Aired 1 Jun

NC0206102989 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1822 GMT 1 Jun 89

[Deliberations of the Council for the Reappraisal of the Constitution chaired by Hasan Habibi, minister of justice, in Tehran; date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Meshkini] I want to say today that we have seen that a lack of unity and centralization in the executive and judiciary did not bring us desirable results. At least we did not attain much success in these past years. We should have done certain things and achieved some measure of success. In short, I want to say that we should give complete power to the

executive. Our executive should possess power to act so that it can carry out reforms. The stronger it is, the better it will be. However, it should be borne in mind that responsibilities come along with power. These who formulate the Constitution should comprehend the various issues, implications, and disadvantages when they begin compiling laws, for example divine laws. The same applies to bestowing power on the executive. We should keep in mind that having power has advantages, and we should delegate this power to the executive. On the other hand, we should also gauge the disadvantages of delegating power and then eliminate them.

First of all, the delegation of power has many advantages, and it has three courses which we should examine so that we can bestow such power. One method is to remove the council form so that power rests with one individual. This is one of the conclusions we have reached: A multiplicity of controling centers has disadvantages. This is one way, and I believe that we will be able to amend it this way.

The second means for giving power to the individual at the head of the executive is election by the people. This should not be ignored. The head, whether we call him a president or a prime minister, should be someone who heads the executive. If we are asked later, we can say it is certain that we shall call him president. In any case, the consensus is that there should be one head who should be elected by the people.

The third path is that we should place the ministers at his disposal. Once we find such a person, we should give him as much power through the executive as we legally can. This may give rise to misgivings in the future, an example of which is: Now that we have given him power, it may be possible that, God forbid, he may deviate from the correct Islamic revolutionary path out of sheer egocentricity, personal avarice, human desires, or other causes. After all, he is only a human being. This issue should therefore be carefully considered.

If we examine the Constitution in this context, we will see that certain conditions have been mentioned to control the above situation. This should lay to rest all such misgivings, especially in our present atmosphere. These fears are unfounded. First of all, the president—or as we say, the individual who will head the executive—will be liable to certain conditions. If we are able to uphold these conditions, we have nothing to worry about. These conditions are having an unblemished past record, being trustworthy and pious, having faith in the tenets of the Islamic Republic and faith in the official religion of our country, being an efficient manager, and especially taking the weighty oath by swearing on the Koran and calling on God the almighty to witness. All these are internal controls in themselves, which we have embodied in Article 115 for that particular individual. This is one manner of applying controls.

Regarding external methods of control, we can see that we have tied his hands completely. First, the leader can, at the Majlis' request and through the Majlis' means, dismiss him from office. Second, at the head of the executive's request, the leader can also remove him from office. Third, the post of commander in chief is in the hands of the leader. If there is evidence that he has such ideas to impose, God forbid, tyrannical domination over the society, on what basis can he do so when the command is in the hands of others?

Fourth, the ministers, whom he wishes to appoint in order to work with them, are beholden to the Majlis. The power of the head of the executive stems from the ministers. The Majlis gives the vote of confidence to the ministers; otherwise, they will be in his power.

Fifth, the Majlis can interpellate the cabinet of ministers whenever it wants. [passage omitted]

These conditions mentioned are the forms of legal control. There are also other forms of control, which we shall consider in order to be certain that our fears are unjustified. First of all, we should strengthen the growth of the nation. Praise be to God, it is a strong nation that will gradually become stronger. Praise be to God, a nation like ours, which is aware, perceptive, and remarkable, will never permit an individual at the head of the executive to fetter them with a yoke of colonialism and despotism. Our people will never ever permit anyone to do so. Be confident of this.

Another form of control is the clergy. The clergy had suffered under the suffocating atmosphere which the idolatrous powers had thrust upon our people. The clergy had the strength to throw off those powers. They will not tolerate any such state of affairs. What do you think has happened to them? What do you think has happened to the seminaries? The clergy is dedicated to the cause of Islam. They have sacrificed themselves for the cause of Islam. Have they disappeard? Obviously they will not permit the buildup of power in one person who will dominate the people.

In addition, you can make the Armed Forces more Islamic; the [Revolutionary Guards] Corps is already Islamic. I think that there is no power which can create a dictatorship in our Islamic Armed Forces or the Islamic Corps and poise itself on their heads! The religious bias of our information [department] can also prove a foil to the materialization of such a situation. Therefore, let us consider that the atmosphere prevailing today in our Armed Forces, the Corps, and the clergy. When I take all of them into account, will not permit an individual to reach a point where he should fulfill his carnal desires especially in the face of all the internal and legal controls I mentioned.

Therefore, I suggest that in order to combat the present situation in which we have observed discrepancies, we should centralize power in an individual at the head of

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uld adopt the name president as it is
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d. So we should delegate all the powers
in his person so that he is the president.
Salutations.

[Habibi] It is Mr

Mo'men's turn to speak.

[Mo'men] In the

name of God, the merciful, the com-

passionate. Most
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debate would be s
[passage omitted]

of the issues I wanted to mention have
already, although some of the issues
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omitted]

[Zanjani] I will

quickly mention two or three points

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f similar phenomena which are being
nother and greater danger that I am
asking my superiors here to permit me to mention. It is the danger of the secret leanings of a minority that seeks an opportunity to create dissension within the fabric of our system. By centralizing all the powers of the executive in one individual we will be providing a pretext for these conspirators, as in the past, to create a fissure in the system and thus topple the bastion of the administration. Salutations.

[Azeri-Qomi] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Mr Bayat cited some verses as he has proficiency in the [Koranic] verses. I have chosen another one: The Sura-eh Ahzab. [passage omitted]

Today our discussion concerns the issue of centralization as the imam has requested this and allotted this task to us. Just as Mr Mo'men was amazed, it also astonished me that the issue should take so much time and that centralization of management should be interpreted as a division of management. It is exactly like our [word indistinct] the centralization of management or its distribution; they cannot be combined. First of all, we should define the term centralization as derived from the term center. [passage omitted]

Because the prime minister said that centralization is possible in a council, then let us add another ten councils to the judiciary and the executive for the purpose of centralization. It is really a fallacy that 270 deputies are enough for us, even though the population of our country increases. If the issue is the clarification of matters, well, the more deputies we have, the better the clarification of issues. If the number of councils is greater, there will be more extensive consultations. [passage omitted]

We should not think that only the leader should be just and the prime minister can be as corrupt as he likes. This is not logical. We have to pay a price for justice, for piety, and for being revolutionary in the true sense. If we are willing to do so and then we draw up our laws, which should not tie their hands and feet and not eliminate their responsibilities, then God willing, we will attain some results. I had other things to say as well, but goodbye.

[Habibi] Mr Khaz'ali.

[Khaz'ali] In the name of god, the merciful, the compassionate. Much has been said, praise be to God, so I will briefly refer to some points which I deem necessary. Sometimes clear concepts are blurred in minds due to certain fears. Of course, the gentlemen airing their views are very learned and we admit to their erudition. However, if I may say so, some sort of foresight motivates them to perform a 180 degree turn away from clear and solid facts. Forgive my audacity. We have been exhorted to organize the executive. If this was to be interpreted thus, we would say that there are only two ways. One is division of duties, which should be clearly specified, and the second is centralization. [passage omitted]

The fears of these learned men sometimes compel them to exceed the limits. It is said that someone was troubled by a sparrow and he ordered that a tree be cut down. Centralization should be, but we should remove fears.

Therefore we have no doubts that centralization is the main obligation and that this embraces the division of tasks. They told us there should be centralization in the executive branch. [passage omitted]

How can we achieve centralization? Who should we give it to? Who will be able to carry out this duty in the best way possible? A person who will be answerable to the Majlis or, in other words, be controlled by the Majlis. Do we want to give unbridled and unlimited responsibility or do we want to delegate responsibility which will be controlled throughout, so that the people will not be in danger? If the control that is specified by the law is little, then it is you and the law. You who grant centralization should also increase accountability. Your hands have not been tied. Therefore, we should centralize power in one person and he should be answerable to the same extent. It is sometimes said that delegating centralization is interference down to the lowest ranks. This is not true. It means responsibility extending to the lowest ranks and not interfering. You who have been given this power are responsible to the last person. You should be careful to choose a competent person and people who will not commit violations. This does not mean that since your hands are not tied you should veto something that someone else has done. [passage omitted]

Therefore, when you grant centralized responsibility to someone, this means that he will be responsible until the lowest ranks. [passage omitted]

In some of the remarks by our dear gentlemen, it was stated that absolutism is bad. Absolutism means that we say that someone's hands are not tied and that he is omnipotent. We have not said this even about our leader. You are afraid of one branch, but you have placed three branches in the hands of the leader. Therefore, you should be afraid of this more. No, we have not said that the leader is omnipotent. Everyone should act according to the Constitution and the shari'a. If the system is alive and has a constitution and is governed by the shari'a, then do not be afraid. But if, God forbid, the shari'a is ignored and the Constitution is ignored, then not only will the distribution of duties not yield anything but it will also add to the chaos. The fear that the gentlemen have is that, God forbid, the word centralization will create a picture of the monster of despotism in people's minds. [passage omitted]

Velayati, Iravani Roundtable on Soviet Ties

LD2806195889 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Mr Velayati, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Iravani, minister of economic affairs and finance and the Iranian chairman of the Permanent Commission of Irano-Soviet Economic Cooperation, participated in a political roundtable discussion in the second program of the Voice and Vision today. They elaborated on the political, economic, and scientific cooperation between Iran and the USSR, as well as on the impact of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's visit to that country on world circles.

Referring to the extraordinarily amazing presence of our Muslim and faithful people at the ceremonies marking the funeral procession for the immaculate corpse of the imam, Mr Velayati said: Such a presence is a very effective factor in demonstrating the strength and consolidation of the popular base of the government. That factor has been decisively effective in all our movements and reciprocal relations in foreign policy; and it will continue to be effective.

Noting that within less than 48 hours, five rounds of talks took place between Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Mr Gorbachev—two rounds being open talks and three rounds being private talks—our foreign minister said: The nature of the agreements and understandings shows the very high level of the quality [as heard] of the visit.

Referring to the international impact of relations between Iran and the USSR, Mr Velayati said: Improvement of relations between the two countries is not against any other country, whether Arab or otherwise. We have very close and brotherly relations with the Arab world, specifically with Syria. And Islam is the main common denominator between ourselves and the Arab countries. Expansion of relations [with the USSR] is intended purely to serve the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Such a relationship is based on respect for mutual rights and non interference in each other's affairs.

He added: Recently, Kuwait, despite its previous foreign movements against our country, has been moving to a more friendly position with regard to the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is natural that every positive step taken by these countries will be met with a positive response by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Referring to the outcome of the Casablanca [Arab summit] conference, he said: It cannot be said that in that conference the Arab League has supported Iraq's nonlegitimate demands. In other words, the statement of that conference did not support Iraq's rights over all the Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab waterway]. We too do not deny Iraq's rights on the Arvand Rud: In reality, half of the Arvand Rud belongs to Iraq and the other half belongs to Iran. The frontier line is the Thalweg. Both countries have rights on Arvand Rud. Therefore, there is nothing specific in favor of Iraq in the statement of the Casablanca conference. The Iraqis returned to their country failing to achieve the unjust and tangible objective which they were aiming at.

On the impact of Iranian-Soviet relations on the implementation of resolution 598 on the UN Security Council he said: Certainly these relations could influence the talks because the Soviet Union is a permanent member of the Security Council. The Soviet Union's emphasis on supporting UN Resolution 598 and the four-tier plan of the secretary general will have a very positive influence on the talks; it could provide very good backing for the UN secretary general.

On the Afghanistan issue Mr Velayati said: The position of the Islamic Republic of Iran has always been stable and clear. We have always tried to guide the interested parties to the direction which embraces the interests of the People of Afghanistan. Our position in principle has not changed at present.

Mr Iravani, commenting on economic cooperation between Iran and the USSR, said at the roundtable: There are many axes in the program for economic, commercial, scientific, and technical cooperation until the year 2000. These include a chapter on energy as well as steel and others. Repayment will be made through sale of natural gas from Iran to the USSR. Against sale of gas to USSR we will receive equipment, services, and machinery related to the projects. The gas project, agreed for a period of 15 years, will have a slow start but gradually gas exports will increase.

On the establishment of power plants he said: On a short-term basis the reconstruction and completion of Ramin and Martyr Montazeri power station will be attempted with the help of the Soviets so that their output is brought to the national grid. However, the main part relates to the increase in the output of thermal stations as well as the expansion of Martyr Montazeri, Ramin, and Ahvaz power stations as well as the construction of three dams on the Karun River. That will considerably expand electricity output. Also large tracts of land will be brought under irrigated cultivation. Cooperation on establishment of shipping lines will expand. Our trucks will transit Soviet territory to go to Europe. By linking the railway to Sarakhs we can export our goods to the Far East.

Referring to the volume of gas exports to the Soviet Union as well as gas production for domestic uses he said: Daily output of gas is a figure of 31 million cubic meters. Once we bring the Kangan gas sweetening plant on stream we will add 34 million cubic meters to that volume. In the second phase, 82 million cubic meters of gas will be produced at Kangan. If annual gas exports to the Soviet Union are estimated at 3 billion cubic meters, then we can export 2 to 3 billion cubic meters of additional gas to Europe. The Islamic Republic of Iran has 14 percent of world gas deposits. With the present level of exploitation Iran can have gas for the next 645 years.

Referring to peaceful use of atomic energy Mr Iravani said: We carried out talks with the Soviet Union on the nuclear issue. Talks were held on the establishment of an independent nuclear power station. The Islamic Republic of Iran moves in an independent manner for reconstruction and implementation of projects.

Commentary on 'New Phase' in Soviet Relations

LD2206141289 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In continuation of Islamic Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani's visit to Moscow, the second round of talks between his excellency and Mr Gorbachev were held in the Kremlin yesterday. This is the highest ranking Iranian delegation to visit Moscow since the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran. This is also the first trip of a top-ranking official from our country to a foreign country since the heart-rending demise of the great leader and the founder of the Islamic Republic. This issue, in addition to demonstrating the stability of the revolution and the system of the Islamic Republic, is an indicator of the importance of this visit as a turning point in the history of the two neighboring countries' relations. In fact, the new phase in Iran-USSR ties began when the historic message of the leader of the Islamic revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran was conveyed to the Soviet leadership. The friendly and logical response of the Soviet leadership toward the historic message of the late imam of the ummah opened the door for future friendly relations.

Iran's relations with its northern neighbor have never been based on logical foundations having mutual respect. Weakness and subservience of former Iranian regimes, together with colonial tendencies and hegemonistic intentions, which overshadowed Iran's relations with the Tsarist regime, and later, relations with the socialist governments, precluded the possibility of maintaining equal relations on the basis of mutual respect and safeguarding the two countries' independence. However, thanks to the new USSR Government led by Mr Gorbachev, a new way of thinking has emerged, which announces its objectives as being the expansion of peace and progress on the domestic level and in international relations.

The practical efforts recently undertaken by the Soviet leadership in pursuit of this objective, have to a considerable extent removed the obstacles which existed in the way of expanding bilateral relations. The Soviet Union's all-embracing overt and covert support for Iraq in the course of the imposed war, and the presence of its military forces in the territory of Afghanistan, were among the most important factors which prevented the expansion of Iran-USSR ties. The termination of the imposed war, and the stances that the USSR has recently adotped in support of the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Iranian territory, together with the peaceful evacuation of the Red Army troops from Afghanistan—something that the Islamic Republic desired from the

start of the occupation of Afghanistan—have to some extent reduced these obstacles, and have prepared the grounds for a just solution of the problems.

The Soviet Union's adjustment of its domestic policies in connection with Soviet Muslims, which grant a greater degree of freedom of action to the Muslims to live on the basis of their belief and Islamic principles, and to perform their religious rituals, is another factor which shows the Soviet Union's good intention to implement the policies based on the new way of thinking.

Now that the Islamic revolution of Iran—under the leadership of the late imam of the ummah, and under the slogan of independence, freedom, and Islamic Republic—has founded the system of the Islamic Republic, by remaining loyal to the Islamic aspirations of the revolution and the imam, and by pursuing the policy of neither East of West, which is the foundation of foreign policy of the Islamic Republic, it sees this self-confidence in itself to expand its ties—without submitting to any kind of domination, and on the basis of the principles of safeguarding its independence, national sovereignty, and mutual respect—with any country that respects these principles.

Larijani Praises Soviets

LD2606073889 Tehran IRNA in English 0720 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 26, IRNA—In the opinion of a former senior Foreign Ministry official, the new Soviet thinking relies on winning the "hearts" rather than "showing the power of guns."

Former deputy foreign minister for Euro-American affairs Mohammad Javad Larijani also believes that the Soviets worked hard and with much success indeed, to bring about a new "political" order which will be in their best interest. "This was a very smart approach," he says in an article appearing in today's issue of the English daily TEHRAN TIMES.

Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani's recent visit to the Soviet Union was a milestone in Tehran-Moscow bilateral relations with "Tremendous effect on the stability and security of the region," he maintains.

During the Majlis speaker's four-day official visit to Moscow, Iran and the Soviet Union signed agreements for economic and industrial cooperation worth $6 billion until the year 2000.

Under Marxism, Larijani says in his article, the Soviet foreign policy was mainly devoted to remote areas, ignoring the issues relevant to neighbouring countries. But with the "new thinking" in Gorbachev's foreign policy "definitely the Americans are behind."

Larijani quoted "an scholar" as saying: While the Soviets are getting the fruits of their "new thinking", the U.S. policy is suffering from "American Brezhnevism."

Larijani on West Europe

NC2506094389 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 19 Jun 89 p 3

[Article by Dr Mohammad Javad Larijani entitled: "Iran and Western Europe—Toward Sound Logic"]

[Text] 1. No superiority of Western culture! More specifically: We don't need any government to preach to us on how to behave on human rights, how to run our courts of justice, how to secure fredom for our citizens! It's enough; we are proud of our Islamic faith, of our Islamic heritage. We will develop the proper sysem to fit our way of life in due course.

2. If Europeans could relieve themselves of their "illusions of superiority", then they are on the right track! Plenty of possibilities will open themselves up and sound logic for relations between Iran and Western Europe will emerge.

Let's mention three basic points:

One: Security and stability of the Persian Gulf region will be a vital interest of Iran and a major issue for W. Europe.

Two: The next decade will witness the total mobilization of Iran to transform its immense wealth and human resources into a prosperous and advanced society.

Three: Islamic Republic of Iran is the heart of Islamic world; no reliable relations with the Islamic world is possible with the exclusion of Iran. I'm sure European politicians are not so naive as to misinterpret the "royal courtesy" of King Husayn, for example, for solid relations in the Islamic world.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Visit to Soviet Union

For Soviet and Iranian reportage on the June visit of Iranian parliamentary speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani to the USSR, including the joint Iranian-Soviet communique and the joint declaration of principles, please see the International Affairs Near East and South Asia section of the 21 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

British Residents Reportedly Expelled
LD2806135289 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1309 GMT 28 Jun 89

[By Tom McMullan, PRESS ASSOCIATION political staff]

[Text] The Foreign Office was today investigating reports that Britons had been ordered to leave Tehran following the expulsion of three Iranians from the United Kingdom just over a week ago for security reasons.

It said the Swedish Embassy in Iran, which represents British interests following the break in diplomatic relations, was investigating how many Britons had been asked to leave.

A long-term British resident in Tehran, Mr Harold William Bowden, was called in by the Iranian authorities and told he had to leave the country by next week. Mr Bowden, who runs a small business in Iran, had permanent resident status there.

The Foreign Office was told that a number of other long-stay British residents were being expelled in retaliation for expulsions from Britain.

A Foreign Office spokesman said today: "We deeply regret the Iranian action, which we regard as wholly unjustified. We intend to protest to the Iranian authorities through the Swedish ambassador in Tehran."

The three Iranians were expelled from Britain for security reasons, according to a Home Office statement at the time, leading to speculation that they were terrorists. They were given 10 days to go.

Ministry Condemns Israeli Bombing of Lebanon
LD2206113489 Tehran IRNA in English 1115 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 22, IRNA—Iranian Foreign Ministry Thursday categorically condemned the Zionist air raid on southern Beirut and several other civilian areas in Lebanon.

The attack, the fourth in the past week, destroyed residential areas, killing and wounding a group of Lebanese and Palestinian Muslims, said the Ministry in a statement.

The Zionist regime by resorting to barbaric crimes tries to cover up its weakness against the heroic uprising of Palestinians in the occupied lands, and bring tension to the Lebanese political scene in a bid to back the Christian forces.

The statement reiterated full support for the struggles of Palestinian and Lebanese Muslims, and stressed that such crimes only serve to further consolidate unity among the Muslims to escalate their campaign against the Zionist enemy.

Khamene'i Speaks on 'Martyrdom' Anniversary
LD2806142689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Today, on the 7th of Tir [28 July 1981—the bomb explosion in Islamic Republic Party headquarters], the anniversary of martyrdom of 72 loyal adherents of the imam of ummah, the families of the 7th of Tir martyrs, members of Supreme Judicial council, officials from the judicial apparatus, the Velayat-e Faqih's representative in Lorestan Province, and the Friday prayer leader of Khorramabad together with various strata of people from Lorestan Province, met His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, the leader of Islamic Republic of Iran. [passage omitted]

His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i in turn expressed his condolences, and graciously said: That in killing the 72 officials, those who claim to love people and the world powers claiming to support human rights and confront terrorism showed their real faces. That tragedy and similar incidents took away the thick curtain of slander, hypocrisy, and deception of those grouplets claiming to support the people and the revolution. The Iranian nation came to recognize the true face of Mojahedin-e Khalq and the other grouplets who had contradicted all humane values. This was one of the blessings of the blood of 7th of Tir martyrs. Their blood made the grouplets finally pay for their crimes. [passage omitted]

His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i pointed to the shameless and ugly nature of the leaders of the world's political currents claiming to support human rights while confronting terrorism. He then graciously said: Still the leaders in the United States and Europe say that they are against terrorism, but this is merely a propaganda and sensational ploy. The reality is something else. The support of the U.S. and some European governments for certain grouplets, whose hands are red with people's blood, is clear evidence that those countries are proponents of the terrorists, training them for their own inauspicious goals. The Islamic Republic of Iran's leader termed the support of the arrogant governments and their associate organizations for human rights, as mere deception, lies, and tricks. He then said that terrorism is raised on the laps of arrogant governments. He added: The support of the European parliament and similar organizations for terrorists, in reality, means that they have condemned themselves before the eyes of history and of the freedom-loving people of the world. They are therefore creating a black spot for themselves on the pages of history.

His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i continued by praising the efforts of the judicial power during the past 10 years. He stated: The judicial power is the yardstick by which the health of the society may be judged. If the judicial apparatus is healthy and precise [as heard], acting according to justice and Islamic laws, then all the country's organs will be gradually reformed. If the judicial apparatus does not enjoy that state of health, then the other organs of the country—no matter how healthy they may be—will be gradually drawn to corruption. For this reason Islam attaches maximum importance to the issue of judges, judgement and courts. [passage omitted]

The leader of our country considered the importance of sovereignty of Islamic values and criteria over the judicial apparatus, stating: We should not indulge in reactive actions in the face of tumults of the opposition and the enemies. The Western culture does not comprehend the ways of Islamic justice. They are not prepared to understand our legal system which is derived from Islamic values. We believe that justice can only be guaranteed by the implementation of Islamic method of justice. [passage omitted]

Our country's leader promised a bright future and graciously stated: The Iranian nation, in the future towards which we are moving, will be able to attain social justice along with material comfort and total independence.

In conclusion he stressed the necessity of maintaining unity and the sense of friendship visible all over the country. He added: The enemy is involved in propaganda and lie-mongering, aimed at making people pessimistic about the future, thereby preventing them from continuing their movement. It further tries to disrupt unity by falsely enlarging the problems. We must be vigilant to this ploy of the enemy.

Khamene'i Addresses Well-Wishers 21 Jun
LD2106123789 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Excerpts] This morning, a number of marchers from Varamin, a number of sisters from the Esfahan religious seminary, various groups of people from Qazvin and the deputies of those cities in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, and a group of students from the Imamiyyah youth organization from Pakistan were received by His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i. During the meeting, they expressed their allegiance to the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran. By broadcasting the text of the remarks of the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran during that meeting we end this hour's news bulletin on the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[begin recording] [Khamene'i] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I am sincerely grateful to all the sisters and brothers who have come here from long distances. [passage indistinct]

When we announce that we shall lovingly follow the path of our imam, the first prerequisite is to see what the main elements in the movement of our imam are. The path of the movement which was started by our imam 20 or so years ago and which, with God's assistance, he led to the point when he made Islam glorious in the world and when Muslims felt honor for being Muslims, and upon which a system and a government and a society were created on the basis of Islam, was a long and difficult one. Treading upon that path had certain requirements. Our dear friend had those requirements and, therefore, he succeeded in completing that road. [passage omitted]

The imam acted with the same method that the prophets acted. His methods were the methods of the prophets. His goals were also the goals of the prophets. Therefore, the methods should also be the same as the methods of the prophets, and his methods were. [passage omitted]

These two conditions should be observed: First, patience and steadfastness; and second, reliance upon God. These two conditions are necessary and if we do not meet them we will not be able to complete the path. If the imam did not possess them he would not have been able to complete the path.

The first requirement is patience in the face of difficulties, hardships, shortages, pressures, enemy slanders, rumormongering, and accusations by ignoble individuals throughout the world. We should be patient in the face of all these. We cannot expect the enemy not to engage in conspiracies, not to engage in animosity. We should be patient and steadfast in the face of the problems and conspiracies which the enemy will create for us. We should remain steadfast on the path. We should not get tired. We should not get despondent and downhearted. This is the first condition, for all of us, whoever we are and wherever we are.

The second condition is reliance upon God, establishing links with God, beseeching God for assistance, regarding the path as the path of God, asking God for his succor and strength, and not imagining any power and strength for ourselves except God's power and assistance.

If these are the conditions then thanks be to God, our people have demonstrated that they meet these conditions. [passage omitted]

Let me add another word, namely that our dear and esteemed imam regarded the entire Islamic ummah as one. When you see that the people in Pakistan, the Muslims in Africa, the Muslims in Arab countries, the Muslims in Asia even to the farthest corners, the Muslims in Europe feel so close to the Islamic revolution and to the system of the Islamic Republic, and who regard the imam as their father and leader, which he was, all this is due to the fact that the imam did not think of regions, he did not think of borders. For him Islam was the issue, wherever it was. For him the Islamic ummah was the issue, in whichever corner of the world they may reside.

The same is true of us. We have respect and regard for the Islamic ummah in the same generality. The Islamic ummah lives throughout the Islamic world, throughout the world. We believe in strengthening fraternal relations between the Muslims.

You Pakistani brothers and all Muslim brothers and sisters throughout the world should know that the secret of the greatness of Muslims are their links and unity with one another. The greatest treachery which was committed by colonialism toward Islam was to destroy the unity and solidarity of the Muslims—by colonialism and by corrupt rulers—in the recent past by colonialism and in the former centuries by dictatorial regimes and rulers. They divided the Muslims from one another. They separated homes [as heard] from each other. They made hearts unkind toward one another. Our mission, our message, and our divine duty is to move against what was done by colonialism, to bring the hearts of Muslims throughout the world close to one another, because the Muslims have common interests. Even though corrupt governments would not want this, even though the agents of colonialism may be frightened of it or be averse to it or oppose it due to the plans of world arrogance, the Muslims of the world should gather under one banner, and that is the banner of monotheism, the banner of Islam. They should assist one another, they should be happy at each other's happiness, and sad at each other's sadness.

This is the message of our revolution. Our imam's actions were based on this principle and our actions will also be on the same basis. God almighty will also assist us. [passage omitted]

God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Khomeyni Letter Leaves Land to Poor

LD2206203389 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1718 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Following the letter by Hojjat ol-Eslam val Muslemin Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni to Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, president of the country's supreme Judicial Council, about the wealth of his eminence Imam Khomeyni, may he be admitted to God's paradise, Hojjat ol-Eslam Jalali-Khomeyni, in a letter to Hojjat ol-Eslam val Muslemin Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, has enclosed the text of a letter, to which his eminence Imam Khomeyni made a footnote, empowering Hojjat ol-Eslam Jalali-Khomeyni to act in his name concerning his lands in Khomeyn.

The text of the letter by Hojjat ol-Eslam Jalali-Khomeyni and the reply by his eminence the imam, may he be admitted to God's paradise, which was queried by Hojjat ol-Eslam Jalali-Khomeyni, is as follows:

To the great leader of the Islamic revolution, his eminence Grand-Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, may your shadow extend. After regards, there are no buildings in the lands in Khomeyn belonging to your excellency. If there are any guidelines or orders please state. Yours humbly, Jalali-Khomeyni.

In the name of the exalted, Your Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Mr Jalali, may your blessings continue. You are authorized, as you think appropriate, to divide among the poor the lands belonging to me, whether built or not, though they are of minor value. 30 Rajab 1405—1 Ordibehesht 1364 [21 April 1985].

[signed] Ruhollah al-Musavi al-Khomeyni.

Property Distributed to Needy

LD2206203489 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1720 GMT 22 Jun 89

[text] Following the dispatch of the text of His Eminence Imam Khomeyni's decree by Hojjat-ol Eslam Jalali-Khomeyni, a letter was sent by Hojjat-ol Eslam val Moslemin Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni to Musavi-Ardebili, president of the country's Supreme Judicial Council. The text of the letter is as follows:

In the name of God, the almighty. To his eminence, Ayatollah Mr Musavi-Ardabili, the honorable president of the Supreme Judicial Council: May your shadow extend. After greetings, in the letter written by His Eminence Imam Khomeyni—may he be admitted into God's paradise—addressed to the country's Supreme Judicial Council, in respect to his leadership's properties, his eminence had mentioned a piece of inherited land held in joint ownership with him, Ayatollah Pasandideh, and Mr Hendi [Khomeyni's brothers]. It should be mentioned that as was stated in the text of the reply, his eminence the imam, in a letter dated 1 Ordibehest 1364 [21 April 1985] in reply to Hojjat-ol Eslam Mr Jalali-Khomeyni's letter, had given him power of attorney to distribute his section of the property amongst the needy, and to grant them ownership. Hence, the mentioned lands which as per imam's instructions are to be distributed among the needy, are excluded from the leaderships properties.

[Signed] Ahmad Khomeyni 1.4.68 [22 June 1989]

Ayatollah's Son Conveys Support for Khamene'i

LD2406101289 Tehran IRNA in English 0947 GMT 24 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 24, IRNA—Leader and president of the Islamic republic Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i received grand Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Golpaygani's son, Hojjat ol-Eslam Javad Golpaygani Friday.

Golpaygani conveyed support and approval of the grand ayatollah for Khamene'i.

Meanwhile r
met with t members of the Supreme Judicial Council
expressed co the leader Thursday. Council members
pledged supp ondolence on the demise of the imam and
port for Khamene'i.

Ahmad Kho

LD25061223 **meyni Holds Meeting With Clergy 25 Jun**
1030 GMT 2389 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
25 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Th
associations a he managers, staff, and members of Islamic
Hoseyniyeh-e and councils of Gilan's factories went to the
over the hear e Jamaran this morning, where they grieved
great leader. Art-rending demise of the Islamic revolution's
ol-Eslam val-I According to IRNA, in the ceremony, Hojjat
behalf of Ima-Moslemin, Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, on
condolences nam Khomeyni's esteemed family, expressed
ing the need to those present for the great tragedy. Stress-
achievements l for the presence of the Islamic ummah the
people to foil ts of the Islamic revolution, he asked the
their uniformil the conspiracies of the Islam's enemies with
continue disan and extensive presence on the stage and to
sive support appointing Islam's enemies by giving exten-
Iran's system. to the Islamic Republic of Iran's officials
n. [passage omitted]

Mazandaran
panied by Ayi Province's clergymen and imams, accom-
lemin Nur-Ayatollah Rohani, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Mos-
accompained Mofidi and a number of Qom seminarians
Seyyed Ahmad by Hojjat ol-Esalm Faker, also met Haj
the demise of ad Khomeyni and expressed condolences on
founder of th of the great leader of the revolution and
Hojjat ol-Esl he Islamic Republic of Iran. In the meeting,
Khomeyni wslam val- Moslemin Haj Seyyed Ahmad
present and welcomed and thanked the various strata
the clergy and spoke about the great and extensive role of
in explaining nd the seminaries, especially Qom seminary,
izing societies g the revolutionary mission and in familiar-
es with the imam's aims and ideals.

He praised th
the support a the Qom seminarians, who always enjoyed
for adherenc and esteem of the imam, stressed the need
esteemed lead ice, shari'sh and legal obedience to the
the importan order of the Islamic Republic and, referring to
the imam's fance and necessity of analyzing his eminence
fatawa and vi fatawa and messages, he said: The imam's
the value the viewpoints during the past year or two reveal
stances and e imam placed on explaining society's serious
people with p issues and, in fact, on familiarizing the
seminaries an pure Muhammadan Islam. And today, the
more than be and the clergy must attend to that matter
and seminari before. I seriously ask the seminaries, clergy
stances to asserians to subject his eminence the imam's
of a variety ssessment and analysis from the point of view
of dimensions.

Khorasani El

LD25061937 **Elected Majlis Foreign Committee Head**
1808 GMT 25789 Tehran IRNA in English
25 June 89

[Text] Tehra
Tehran Sa'd ran, June 25, IRNA—Majlis deputy from
parliament's d Raja'i Khorasani was elected head of the
replacing Hoj s Foreign Relations Committee today,
ojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali.

The law states that members of the Majlis Chairmanship Panel and heads of the legislative body's various committees should be elected every year.

Earlier this month speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani was unanimously reinstated in his post.

Raja'i Khorasani once served as Iran's permanent ambassador to the United Nations.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati today briefed the Foreign Relations Committee on the outcome of his visit to Islamabad and Moscow.

Clerics Declare for Araki; Meshkini Comments

PM2806135389

[Editorial Report] Tehran KEYHAN in Persian on 17 June on Pages 1 and 2 carries a report from the Qom Friday Prayers during which Ayatollah Meshkini, head of the Assembly of Experts, stresses that it would be proper for the followers of the late Khomeyni to continue to follow his religious edicts. Meshkini adds that with regard to those issues being carried out in accordance with the advice of the imam, which cannot be carried out anymore, the people can emulate other gentlemen.

Mishkini says that with regard to sums of money, Grand Ayatollah Araki has given permission to those who have a letter from Khomeyni to continue their work and to collect money. Those who wish to give their money now can do so to any wise clergyman, even if they are not his emulators. Meshkini adds that it would be "better if that clergyman was a follower of the imam's line."

The same issue of KEYHAN carries on page 20 an article datelined Qazvin, quoting the Friday imam of Qazvin as saying that a book by Grand Ayatollah Araki soon will be published. He says: Those who emulated the imam can continue to do so in connection with actions undertaken or about to be undertaken. Of course, for the others, there will soon be a translation of the works of Grand Ayatollah Araki.

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 June on page 20 carries a report from Qom which lists the following clerics as having confirmed the appointment of Grand Ayatollah Araki and having announced that they will follow him as their source of emulation: Salehi Mazandarani, Seyyed Ja'far Karimi, Seyyed 'Abbas Khatam Yazdi, Mohammad Ebrahim Jenati, Hadi Barikbin, Zarandi, Seyyed Abol Hasan Musavi, Hadi Rohani, Seyyed Kazem Nur Mofidi, Mohammad Hoseyn Ahmadi Yazdi and Gholam-Hoseyn Jami.

Daily Suggests Forming Leadership Advisory Board
LD2406075189 Tehran IRNA in English 0734 GMT 24 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 24, IRNA—Ayatollah Khamene'i as leader, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani as president and Hojjat ol-Eslam Khomeyni as advisor would help the Islamic Republic realize its goals more quickly, a daily paper said Saturday.

The daily suggested the formation of a leadership advisory board chaired by Ahmad Khomeyni as he had been very close to his father, the late Imam Khomeyni, and thus familiar his thinking.

"This will surely enable the leader Ayatollah Khamene'i, who himself has been a very close aide and disciple of the imam, not to lose sight ever of the late imam's trend of thought and action," the English-language TEHRAN TIMES said in an editorial.

Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani is a candidate in the presidential election to be held on July 28 which he is widely expected to win.

The daily referred to the problems the country was facing and recommended that the best solution was to utilize the talents of those who have gained experience in the last ten years.

A board of advisors could usefully study and analyse events as they unravel both outside and inside the country.

"With the use of experienced aides in different areas, the leadership can most definitely speed up the realization of the divine goals of the Islamic revolution," the paper believed.

The daily said Khamene'i should adopt effective, rational economic measures "based on realistic and down-to-earth approaches free of sloganeering and propaganda."

Khamene'i and Hashemi-Rafsanjani shared "clear and profound" views on ways to solve economic problems, the TEHRAN TIMES added.

Editorial Says Leadership Issue 'Solved'
NC2206140389 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 13 Jun 89 p 2, 3

[Editorial: "Leadership Issue Involves No Complex Problems"]

[Text] The issue of leadership of the Islamic Republic of Iran has become a topic of discussion in various circles, after the resignation of Ayatollah Montazeri.

Inside the country, for some of the political and religious observers who have become used to the leadership of Imam Khomeyni during the past 26 years, the solution of this issue was critical. Outside the country political observers who analyzed the issue solely from the material and political viewpoint many points of ambiguity existed. [sentence as received]

Foreign media and Western political circles, especially the opponents of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, concluded from their analyses that after Imam Khomeyni, the issue of leadership cannot be solved peacefully and quietly.

During the recent illness of Imam Khomeyni, the propaganda of the spiteful opponents of the Islamic Revolution reached its climax. By exact calculation of the age of Imam Khomeyni and even its exact analysis from the point of view of the Islamic and Gregorian calendars, they were counting the days until the passing away of the Imam.

The terrorist Monafeqin [Mojahedin'e Khalq Organization] (MKO) once again were nurturing the promise of conquering Tehran and had placed their imaginary forces inside the country under alert. During the illness of the Imam after his surgery which lasted for eleven days the propaganda became so extensive that the simple-minded believed that after the passing away oaf the Imam the foundations of the Islamic Republic of Iran would be shaken.

Bani Sadr, the fugitive former president of Iran immediately after the demise of the imam in an interview with the BBC said that the amendment of the Constitution is unfinished and the successor to the leader has resigned and presidential elections have also not been held and thus everything was shaky and unsure. Other heads of the mercenary mini-groups also each said things to similar effect and waited for the downfall of the Islamic Republic. With the announcement of the view of Assembly of Experts and selection of Ayatollah Khamene'i as the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran a little after the demise of the imam, cold water was poured, so to say, over the fire of all these evil-minded persons, and the superstitious and overheated brains saw that the pillars of the Islamic government in Iran are deeply rooted. At this time they realized the true meaning of what the imam has several times said; that this republic is not based on a particular person and the gentle Iranian nation has found a way all its own. And this is an undeniable reality. Yes, if these evil-minded persons learn hundreds of times the lessons of the past, they will still remain in ignorance.

Nevertheless, the issue of leadership in the Islamic system is not such a complicated or insoluble issue. It is not necessary that the leader of the system should have the qualification "Marja'" (the authority followed in religious matters). The imam in response to the letter of Ayatollah Meshkini, the head of the Assembly of

Experts, concerning guidance on the supplement to the Constitution concerning the principle of leadership said: "I from the very beginning believed and insisted that the condition of Marja' was not necessary. The just mojtahed (expert in Islamic jurisprudence) approved by the respectable experts throughout the country suffices. If the people voted for the experts so that they will determine a just mojtahed for leadership of their government, when they choose and determine a person to assume the leadership, he is naturally accepted by the people. In this case he becomes the Vali (politico-religious authority) chosen by the people and his rule is binding and valid."

Therefore this issue of leadership in an Islamic system has forever been solved and there are no ambiguities any more.

Musavi Receives IAEA Chief Blix 25 Jun

LD2506151989 Tehran IRNA in English 1343 GMT 25 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 25, IRNA—Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Hans Blix in a meeting with Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi Sunday announced IAEA's readness to cooperate with Iran in setting up nuclear reactors in Iran for peaceful purposes.

The prime minister welcomed the idea and declared Iran's interest in acquiring latest information in nuclear science for peaceful use.

Referring to the threat posed by nuclear arms race to the environment, Premier Musavi said the major threat came from the West.

"The Islamic Republic of Iran, as a signatory to the nonproliferation pact, welcomes international efforts to check the use of nuclear weapons and protect the environment," Musavi said.

Criticizing the Bonn government for its reluctance to complete a nuclear reactor in Bushehr, southern Iran, Musavi reiterated that Iran was serious in setting up such reactors.

"Iran has, since sometime ago, sought help from other sources for setting up of nuclear reactors and has thus far received positive and promising responses," Musavi said, without elaborating.

Compared with the West, Iran has the least share in polluting the environment because of its use of diversified sources for energy, Musavi concluded.

The IAEA chief arrived here on June 21.

Velayati Meets Blix

LD2506152489 Tehran IRNA in English 1505 GMT 25 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 25, IRNA—The Middle East is a sensitive region and the "real danger" is the Zionist regime, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati told the director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) here today.

In his meeting with Hans Blix, Velayati expressed support for IAEA activities to expand peaceful exploitation of nuclear energy, and said "the world needs this energy, which is one of the ways for solving energy shortage."

Reiterating the importance of IAEA role in investigation and inspection of nuclear installations, Velayati said the Zionist regime poses a "real danger for the region," since it refuses to allow inspection of its atomic plants by IAEA or any other world body.

In reply, Blix welcomed the recent agreement between Iran and the Soviet Union for mutual cooperation on peaceful use of atomic energy.

"IAEA presently has 200 investigators of various nationalities whose duty is to inspect nuclear installations throughout the world," he said.

Blix, who arrived last Wednesday, has held talks with officials of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organisation, and last Thursday visited the Bushehr nuclear plant which contrary to the IAEA charter was raided a total of six times by Iraqi planes during the imposed war.

Earlier today, the IAEA chief called on Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi.

BBC Reporting on Khomeyni Funeral Criticized

NC2206154489 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 10 Jun 89 pp 2, 3

[Editorial: "Passing Away of Imam and Malice of World Arrogance"]

[Excerpts] The passing away of Imam Khomeyni, the great leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, made the entire Iranian Muslim nation mournful and broke the hearts of millions of Muslims and lovers of Islamic revolution all over the world. [passage omitted]

The radios and arrogant media were totally surprised, when they heard of the news of the Iranian nation's enthusiasm and grand show of feelings, through their reporters who had come to Iran. They began to report news on Iran with malice, jealousy and rancor. From their reports, interviews and analyses marks of malice could be clearly evinced.

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in its Persian language service called this expression of feeling and pure emotion as "maddening scenes" and every night carried an interview with the MKO [Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization] Monafeqin [Hypocrites] and Islamic Republic's opponents in order to reduce the grandeur of this great historical event.

And indeed this is how it must have been. When they saw that ten years ago the self-sold agent of the United States, the shah, escaped from the country, the Iranian nation took to celebrations and rejoicing in Tehran and other city streets and became so happy that no reporter and camera could describe their joy, it is natural that they became angry from the state of affairs. [passage omitted]

The BBC treated the Imam's passing away so spitefully that it even forgot its own so-called democratic Western principles. A radio interview with one of the terrorist Monafeqin residing in Baghdad was broadcast in which he had said, "Now that (Imam) Khomeyni has left the world, we must kill the other heads of the Islamic Republic with armed attacks and bring about the downfall of the regime."

What can the quoting of this statement from such a terrorist group (and no one doubts the MKO being terrorists) on a radio network mean? Does it not mean crazy support for terrorism and opponents of the Islamic Republic of Iran?

Role of UN Security Council Discussed

NC2605192589 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 May 89

[Feature on the UN Security Council]

[Excerpts] [First announcer] [passage omitted] In the first part of tonight's program, we invite you to hear about the UN Security Council's activities concerning Afghanistan. During this program we will have the privilege of listening to the expert views of Mr Maleki, adviser to the foreign minister and director general of the Foreign Ministry's International Political Department.

[Second announcer] The Soviet Union's direct intervention in Afghanistan's domestic situation was the start of a conflict the solution of which was the center of attention for the Security Council and the United Nations for almost a decade. [passage omitted]

The Geneva talks on Afghanistan finally resulted in an agreement between Pakistan and Afghanistan on 14 april 1988. [passage omitted]

[First announcer] I would like to ask Mr Maleki to comment on the activities of the Security Council in view of the current developments in Afghanistan.

[Maleki] In the name of God, the almighty, the merciful. As we know, the Soviet forces arrived in Afghanistan in 1979, the Soviet Union claiming that the Kabul government had asked for assistance. The 52 members of the Nonaligned Movement called on the Security Council to review this situation and the Security Council met on 6 January 1980. After 2 days of discussions and deliberations, a resolution was proposed by Zambia, Bangladesh, the Philippines, and Nigeria, who were among the 15 members of the Security Council and spoke on behalf of the Nonaligned Movement. Because of opposition by the Soviet Union and the GDR, more discussions were held on this resolution. Following this, the Soviet Union vetoed the resolution. [passage omitted]

Finally, in April 1988, an agreement was signed. It should be noted that the conclusion that we draw from the Security Council's activities on Afghanistan is that, first, since one of the parties to the conflict used its veto right, the matter was sent to the General Assembly. In other words, we see that if the veto right is used on an issue, the United Nations does not consider the matter to be closed. It can be discussed in another form.

The second point is that the Muslim Afghan people have inflicted serious pressure on the joint Afghan Government and Soviet forces during these past few years, and the issue was not solved in the way the latter wanted.

The other point may be said to be the agreement between the East and West on the solution of some regional conflicts. This too was manifested here. And the agreement that was signed in Geneva was guaranteed by the Soviet Union and the United States.

[First announcer] We thank Mr Maleki, and we continue with our program. In this portion we will discuss the Security Council's efforts on the Palestinian issue.

[Second announcer] From its very beginning, the United Nations became involved in the Palestinian problem. This organization's 40-year efforts have resulted in dozens of resolutions and statements and in the formation of several international monitoring groups. Nevertheless, the Palestinian problem continues to be one of the topics on the agendas of the Security Council and the General Assembly. [passage omitted]

[First announcer] Despite extensive efforts, the Palestinian problem still exists, and is more acute than before. We would be grateful if Mr Maleki could discuss the reasons behind this.

[Maleki] [passage omitted] The reason why the Palestinian problem has not gotten anywhere is again the presence of certain countries, namely the United States and Britain, in the Security Council who have the right of veto.

Another reason is the unsparing support by the United States for Israel, especially its military and logistic support. This has always led Israel to believe that it can end the problem militarily.

As for propaganda and international support, at the beginning—in 1947—the Palestinians did not have many supporters. But gradually, in view of the extensive damage inflicted and the acts of aggression by the Zionists against the Palestinian nation, world propaganda and public support increased; and now we see how the Palestinian nation is facing a favorable situation as far as international public support is concerned.

[First announcer] Mr Maleki, please comment further on why the Palestinian issue has become more acute during the past couple of years.

[Maleki] I think that there are various reasons for why this issue has come up more often during the past couple of years. Undoubtedly the most important element is the culmination, once again, of the Palestinians' uprising which is now known as the intifadah. This is the uprising of a people that lacks any kind of modern weapon, facing an army which is armed to the teeth with the most modern anti-riot weapons. [passage omitted]

The second reason that can be given is the decisions by the Palestine National Council. This body carried out a serious of political assessments of the issue in view of the recent popular uprising in Palestine, and declared the formation of a Palestinian government in exile. This too brought the issue into the limelight once again.

Another reason which comes to my mind is the fact that the Palestinians have attracted the support of world public opinion. They have invested a great deal in this and have worked systematically, employing propaganda and press. This has led to a portrayal of the Palestinian issue in most countries now in a way that shows the Palestinians to be in the right.

The last reason which comes to mind and which is also important is that world arrogance does not want the Palestinian problem to be solved in an Islamic way. I think that the recent uprising of the Palestinians was a sign of a return to Islamic identity. Even though this is refuted by the West, nevertheless it is very obvious, in the form of demonstrations after Friday prayers and in mosques. If the issue adopts an islamic and ideological form, its solution for the West and the dominating powers in general will be much more difficult. Therefore, the solution of the issue through an international conference on Palestine and through other means appears to them to be more useful and likely to have fewer repercussions.

In my opinion, these are the reasons why the Palestinin issue has come into the limelight once again. [passage omitted]

[First announcer] As we know, Security Council Resolution 598 has constituted the Council's most extensive effort to end the imposed war. I invite the expert to give us some explanations on how this resolution was issued and to assess the Security Council's activities in general in Iraq's war against Iran.

[Maleki] [passage omitted] Resolution 598 was approved at a time when, because of considerable efforts by the United States, the international atmosphere had been aroused against Iran and was extremely negative. The United States wanted this resolution to be rejected by Iran so that it could go on to the next stages that it had in mind. If you look at Resolution 598, you will see that it was prepared with reference to Articles 39 and 40 of the UN Charter; steps had to be taken because peace had been violated. [passage omitted].

On the basis of a calculated policy, the Islamic Republic did not reject Resolution 598. This foiled the continuation of the program that the United States had in mind in relation to the Islamic Republic. Iran could not have accepted the resolution on 20 July and at a time when the UN secretary-general's implementation plan had not yet been published to clarify some points. [passage omitted]

[First announcer] We end our program by asking the dear expert Mr Maleki to sum up his views on Security Council activities since its establishment and to list the weak and strong points of this important pillar of the United Nations.

[Maleki] Basically speaking, the Security Council is an organ of the United Nations, and the United Nations has many aspects, and weak and strong points. But I would like to state that the presence in the United Nations of most countries is a positive point, while nonpresence has many negative points. Of course, mere presence does not mean that each country that is present will obtain all its wishes and reach its ideals. But nonpresence is negative. [passage omitted]

Regarding the matter from a neutral and not a pessimistic point of view, the Security Council is unfortunately an organ the decisions of which cannot be completely correct, useful, and based on justice. The reason for this is the mechanism of this Council's operation. You know that the five big countries in the Council have the right of veto. Also, these five big countries are permanent members of the Council. This second point is much worse than the first point. The permanent presence of countries in the Council means that these members are the ones that study issues, and not the nonpermanent members who are always one step behind. These permanent members can always maintain their domination over the sessions. Therefore, the Security Council cannot always obtain completely correct results. This is why many Third World countries see it in their interests to apply to the UN General Assembly once their problem is rejected by the veto of one member of the Security Council. We saw this happen in the Palestinian and Afghan issues.

In general, I would like to say that, if we want to draw a general conclusion, we can say that since each country insists on its own interests and these interests are propounded within logical boundries, I think that membership of the Security Council is good. Using the tools given by the Security Council is a positive factor. But it would be wrong to think that the Security Council can grant a country all its rights. In other words, countries should not attach all their expectations to the Security Council, but every country should utilize all the tools it has in its hands in world diplomacy—international, defense, and other strategic means. And one of these tools is the Security Council. Naturally it is definitely better for a country to state its views and stands at the Security Council rather than not. Of course, in some cases, walking out of a Security Council session and thus not being present in a session has its positive points too. But this is not the general rule. All countries should use the Security Council as a tool.

[First announcer] Thank you. I bid you farewell, with wishes for your success, dear viewers. May God's blessings be upon you.

Pakistan

Paper Notes 'New Strategy' on Afghan Policy

BK2806131889 Lahore JANG in Urdu 17 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, (Special Report)—According to informed sources, the government of Benazir Bhutto has decided in principle to change General Ziaul Haq's Afghan policy in view of current requirements under the new situation. The change in policy will be made gradually and will become evident within a few weeks.

JANG has learned that prominent personalities of Pakistan and the United States have examined the question of adopting a new strategy for securing a political settlement of the Afghanistan issue during Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's recent visit to the United States. Under the new strategy, King Zahir Shah will also be an element contributing to the settlement of the Afghan issue. It has also been learned that the Pakistani Government has agreed to use its influences to secure the release of Soviet prisoners of war held by the Afghan mujahidin. A delegation of Soviet mothers is to arrive in Islamabad in this connection during the current week. The delegation will also include Soviet intellectuals, journalists, and other prominent figures of public opinion.

JANG has also learned that Pakistan will in no case interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. A report says that efforts will be initiated soon to bring back King Zahir Shah after which Najibullah will be relieved of his position as head of the government in Kabul.

Bhutto Congratulates China's Jiang Zemin

BK2906034889 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] The prime minister has congratulated Jiang Zemin on his assumption of the post of the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. In her message to Jiang Zemin, Benazir Bhutto said: Your appointment to this high post is a tribute to your experience in government and party affairs.

The prime minister said Pakistan and China are neighboring countries which enjoy close and friendly relations and have keen interest in each other's welfare and security.

The prime minister expressed the confidence that under the leadership of Jiang Zemin, the traditional friendship between the two countries will prove beneficial to the cause of strengthening peace and stability in the region and the people of China will achieve goals of further progress and prosperity.

Canada To Provide Aid for Nuclear Reactor Safety

BK2306162189 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1400 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] Canada has agreed to provide technical expertise in the field of nuclear reactor safety. This was stated by the chairman of Pakistan's Atomic Energy Commission, Mr Munir Ahmed Khan, while talking to newsmen informally in Islamabad. He said Pakistan has now joined CANDO Operators Group, which comprises Canada, Argentina, ROK, Romania, and India. This group cooperates with each other in the field of nuclear reactor safety.

The chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission said that Pakistan needs nuclear technology to meet energy demands, which is indispensable for its economic development.

Sri Lanka

Gandhi's 'Friendly' Letter Handed to Premadasa

BK2906025889 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] The Indian high commissioner, Mr Mehrotra, handed over a letter from the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to the Sri Lankan president, Mr Premadasa, in Colombo yesterday. The letter is in response to a message from President Premadasa regarding the withdrawal of the Peacekeeping Force from the Northeastern Province of the island.

Indian officials in Colombo described the letter as friendly but declined to disclose its contents.

ENDLF Asks Gandhi To Reject Pullout Call

BK2706015889 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Excerpt] The Eelam National Democratic Liberation Front [ENDLF] has appealed to the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, not to agree to the demands of the IPKF [Indian Peace Keeping Force] withdrawal. In a letter the London-based branch of the ENDLF expressed shock to hear the unilateral announcement of the Sri Lankan president demanding the withdrawal of the IPKF.

In northeast Sri Lanka, 16 LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] activists have been killed in two different encounters with the IPKF. [passage omitted]

Buddhist Clergy on Pullout

BK2906041289 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] In Sri Lanka, a leading member of the Buddhist clergy has said that the tactics adopted by President Premadasa on the issue of withdrawal of the Peacekeeping Force could cause tragic consequences. Reverend S. Thera, considered close to the Sinhalese extremists, in a statement pointed out that the Sri Lankan president's action would cause serious damages to the friendly relations between the two countries. He said the two countries had entered into a peace agreement without affecting Sri Lanka's sovereignty and territorial integrity. A reasonable way should be found for implementing the agreement.

Reverend Thera said the two neighbors should solve the problem through negotiations and added that making statements at public meetings and creating tension in the minds of the people cannot be considered politically expedient.

Rebels Report Killing 7 Indian Soldiers 28 Jun

BK2906090189 Hong Kong AFP in English 0808 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Colombo, June 28 (AFP)—Sri Lanka's dominant Tamil separatist group claimed Thursday [29 June] that it had killed seven more Indian soldiers in the island's battle-scarred northern Jaffna Peninsula.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in a statement here said the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) soldiers were killed in three separate incidents Wednesday.

"In retaliation, the IPKF killed two civilians," the LTTE statement said.

It added that 20 Tamil women had been abducted by a rival Tamil rebel group, the Eelam People's Liberation Front (EPRLF), with the help of the IPKF in eastern Eravur village Wednesday.

"These young girls were forcibly taken from their homes against the wishes of their parents and their fate is not known," the statement said.

The government military spokesman here said he had no information about the LTTE claim.

The LTTE statement came the day after the announcement of an end to the group's 17-year-old guerrilla campaign against the Sri Lankan Government and an agreement to resolve their problems through talks.

The group is currently holding talks with the government aimed at ending the ethnic conflict which has caused turmoil and wrecked the economy of this former tourist paradise island nation.

New Delhi, a mediator in previous peace efforts, has been excluded from the latest talks. [passage omitted]

Further on Galle Explosion; 29 Casualties

BK2806140189 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] A bomb exploded near the Galle Town Hall this morning. Three persons were killed on the spot and 26 have been injured. They are receiving treatment at the Galle hospital. The condition of six of them is critical. Among the injured are two police constables of the Matara police station and [word indistinct] constable of the Galle Police. Among the dead were a policeman and two civilians. Five vehicles belonging to the provincial council members were damaged.

The bomb had been brought in a vehicle. The incident occurred while a meeting of the Southern Provincial Council was in progress at the Galle Town Hall.

U.S., Pakistani Officials Visit Army HQ

BK2806160489 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] The EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front] secretary general, Mr K. Padmanabha, says the military attaches of Pakistan and the United States Embassies in Colombo had visited the Sri Lankan Army Headquarters in Tricomalee recently. In a statement from Trincomalee, which was released in Madras today, Mr Padmanabha said a representative of the Israeli interest section of the U.S. Embassy in Colombo had also visited the same headquarters a few days ago. He said there is a subtle attempt to abrogate the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement and bring in Pakistani and U.S. forces to curb the legitimate aspirations of the Tamils.